



By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during his recent visit to Moscow "that the U.S. expects to see constructive changes in Soviet behaviour" regarding Soviet Jewry and the Kremlin's ties with Israel.

Shultz informed Premier Shamir and Vice Premier Shimon Peres of this effort in his letter to them earlier this week — the last in a series of messages designed to persuade the Israeli cabinet to accept Peres's proposals for an international conference.

"I understand and recognize the importance to Israel," Shultz

wrote, of obtaining diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China, and of increasing Soviet Jewish emigration. "We support these objectives."

In an earlier message, responding to queries by Shamir, Shultz assured the prime minister that Israel itself would be the one to determine whether its conditions for Soviet participation in the international conference had been fully satisfied.

While the U.S. was originally sceptical about the international conference idea — "We would have

preferred to do without," Shultz wrote this week — it ended up energetically advocating the conference. It was "a historic opportunity to reach direct negotiations, an opportunity which we must not miss," in the words of President Reagan in his letter to Shamir of April 27.

"The Soviet Union can have no doubt regarding our position," Reagan wrote. "...The conference will not be able to interfere with direct negotiations."

Shultz assured Shamir that the U.S. would not participate in any

conference that presumed to negotiate in the name of the parties to the conflict or together with the parties.

The [Peres-Hussein] agreement, he wrote, "enshrines" the principle of direct negotiations. Jordan had "agreed to direct negotiations with Israel and is ready to begin them." Jordan had taken a far-reaching step towards accepting demands put forward by Israel and

the U.S., Shultz wrote.

Shamir had expressed doubts about Jordan's readiness to negotiate directly. But Shultz replied that the agreement itself was the clearest proof that this indeed was what Jordan was prepared to do — "in bilateral, regional committees."

The secretary of state stressed, too, that the agreement gave Israel (and Jordan) the right of veto over any issue arising later in connection with the conference format and procedure.

Regarding America's own behaviour in case of a problem arising,

the secretary wrote that "Israel and the U.S. together" were the best guarantee against a situation in which the conference did anything it was not intended to do. The [Peres-Hussein] agreement laid down precisely what the conference was not intended to do, Shultz noted.

He added that Jordan itself did not want the Soviets to participate in the bilateral negotiations.

As regards the PLO, Washington repeatedly stated its own commitment, formulated back in 1975, to require acceptance of the Security

Council resolutions and recognition of Israel. Conference participants would also all have to forswear terrorism and violence.

The U.S. would support Palestinian participation within a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The UN secretary-general, who was to set the conference in motion, would "not be obliged" to invite the PLO — and ought reasonably not to want to do so.

He would want to convene a conference "that will produce negotiations" and would not want to be seen destroying the process before it had begun, Shultz reasoned. If, however, he insisted on inviting the PLO — then the U.S. and Israel would not participate "and there will be no conference."

Shultz's failed bid to swing Shamir

DOCUMENT

Irangate hearings

McFarlane denies Israel 'conspiracy'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Former U.S. national security adviser Robert McFarlane rejected insinuations by a Republican senator yesterday that Israel may have conspired with sympathetic U.S. officials to get the Reagan administration involved in authorizing arms sales to Iran.

The senator, James McClure of Idaho, repeatedly questioned McFarlane about the roles played in initiating the Iran affair by David Kimche, who then served as director-general of the Foreign Ministry, and two Israeli arms dealers, Al Schwimmer and Ya'acov Nimrodi.

McClure appeared anxious to link those Israelis to Michael Ledeen, who as a consultant to the National Security Council served as an initial contact with Israel, and Howard Teicher, the then-director of political-military affairs at the NSC who also advocated an effort to forge some U.S. strategic opening with Iran.

But McFarlane, during his third day of hearings before the joint House-Senate select committee on the Iran-Contra affair, did not accept the thrust of McClure's questioning on the Israeli role.

McFarlane noted, for example, that Kimche, during a meeting in the White House with him in early July 1985, had been "up front" in conced-



ing that U.S. and Israeli interests concerning the Iran-Iraq War did not necessarily coincide. McFarlane quoted Kimche as saying that Israel was anxious to see the war prolonged in order to weaken Iraq's military capabilities.

McFarlane went on to say that Kimche stressed that Israel's proposal for the start of a U.S. dialogue with Iran was merely available for U.S. consideration, and that Israel would "understand" if the administration rejected it.

McClure, in implying that Kimche was involved in a sophisticated Israeli effort to get the U.S. in-

Leaving for Washington tonight

Peres determined to press on

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres intends to press on with his efforts to convene an international conference for Middle East peace, despite yesterday's tied inner cabinet meeting and in defiance of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's insistence that Peres now has no mandate to pursue such a policy.

Peres is due to fly to the U.S. tonight, where he will meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss the principles and formulation of an Israeli-American "memorandum of understanding" to reinforce the American-mediated Israeli-Jordanian agreement on the terms of convening an international conference. Peres will spend four days in the U.S. rather than the eight originally planned.

Speaking last night on Israel Television, Peres said that the U.S. "is prepared to sign with us a memorandum of understanding," which would set out the conditions under which the U.S. would support or act together with Israel before and during the conference.

Peres's aides last night said that the foreign minister "will not try to recruit anybody (in the U.S.) in support of the international conference. Peres doesn't want the U.S. involved in the Israel domestic crisis. But we will continue to work (for the confer-

ence) as we have done for the past two and a half years," said the aide.

The aide said that the government, as it is now, "is destabilized and paralyzed," but Labour would not "play dirty games" and try to hamper the functioning of the government from within. Rather, it would seek to bring down the government by "a coalition with the pro-peace religious party MKs, in a Knesset vote for early elections."

Shamir, at the end of yesterday's inner cabinet meeting, declared that Peres "has no mandate to act in the international arena on the subject of an international conference." This followed Peres's decision not to submit his proposal for a conference to the vote, knowing that a five-five tie would be the outcome, amounting to a rejection of the proposal. For the same reason, Shamir refrained from submitting his alternative proposals, for direct Israeli-Jordanian negotiations.

Peres last night rejected Shamir's interpretation of the inner cabinet non-vote, saying that "there is no decision to halt the negotiations for a conference."

Shamir's aides last night dismissed as "nonsense" reports that the prime minister would fire or was contemplating firing. Peres if the foreign minister continued to pursue the international conference.

"On the contrary," said one aide, "Shamir is bent on conciliation. He doesn't want to fire anyone. He



hopes that within a few weeks, the crisis will die down, and Labour and Likud will be able to function amicably in a working national unity government."

Peres's aides, however, said that the Labour leader will now embark



on "a public and political campaign" to promote early elections, in which the conference issue — presented as a struggle for peace and the future of the state — will be the central theme.

Peres and his fellow ministers yesterday rejected the option of a Labour withdrawal from the unity government. Peres, speaking on Israel TV, said that "if we withdraw, we will leave a government of new settlements, not of peace, in charge."

Jewish ex-kapo may lose his American citizenship

WASHINGTON (AP). — The Justice Department has launched denaturalization proceedings against a 75-year-old Jewish man from New York who allegedly brutalized Jewish prisoners in a Nazi concentration camp. This is the first time that an alleged Jewish collaborator with Nazis has been prosecuted in the U.S.

A complaint filed in the district court in Brooklyn said Jacob Tannenbaum, a native of Poland, served from September 1944 until May 1945 as a Kapo (an inmate overseer of other prisoners) at the Goerlitz concentration camp in what is now East Germany.

The complaint was filed on Tuesday by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations.

Tannenbaum physically abused prisoners, according to the complaint. Goerlitz was described as a concentration camp for Jews where prisoners used as slave labourers

were routinely beaten, starved and executed.

When he entered the U.S. nearly 30 years ago, Tannenbaum concealed his World War II service as a Kapo, the charge sheet stated. He was naturalized in 1955.

The government wants to strip him of his citizenship on the grounds that he participated in concentration camp persecution. The denaturalization lawsuit is ordinarily a lengthy affair and is considered a first step towards eventual deportation.

Tannenbaum, who lives in Brooklyn, called the allegations lies. He said his wife, child, parents and sisters were all killed by the Nazis.

The SS-appointed Kapos enjoyed special privileges, including better food, clothing and housing, in exchange for their supervision of other inmates.

In the 1950s, several former Kapos were convicted in Israel of concentration camp brutality.

Labour team to rally support for early poll

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Post Political Reporter

A three-man Labour team is launching a party-to-party search today to find the few precious votes needed to gain a majority in the Knesset for new elections.

Labour ministers who met in Jerusalem yesterday decided to remain in the government but to actively — and openly — seek its demise.

But Labour Party secretary-general Uzi Baram dissented, urging his colleagues to decide in principle to leave the coalition if Labour fails to put together the needed Knesset majority in the very near future. MK Haim Ramon also called on Labour ministers to leave the government.

Likud ministers who met later in the day at the prime minister's home in Jerusalem, decided to act to prevent early elections and to try to persuade other ministers of the continued importance of the national unity government.

Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav said following the Likud meeting that his party wanted Vice Premier Peres to remain in the government, but Peres would have to stop operating "behind the cabinet's back" to bring about an international conference.

Katsav said that Labour's decision

to remain in the government while seeking to topple it was "immoral, irresponsible and worthy only of condemnation."

The Labour team, headed by Baram and including MK Rafi Edri and Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, intends to concentrate its efforts on the traditional holders of the balance of power: the 11 Knesset members of Agudat Yisrael, Shas and the National Religious Party.

Labour needs to find five more votes for early elections; it already has 56 pledged to support the move. Recruited so far are Labour's own 40, the Citizens Rights Movement's four, Mapam's six, the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality's four, and two of Shinui's three.

Shinui MK Zaidan Atshe yesterday stated formally that he would oppose new elections, even if his party decided otherwise. Atshe denied reports that he had reached an agreement to cross over to the Likud, though Likud sources hinted that Atshe was a candidate to replace the party's only Druse MK, Amal Nasser a-Din.

Two of the five votes Labour needs are expected to come from the Progressive List for Peace, despite its stated opposition to new elections. The P.L.P. is expected to face

heavy pressure from its voters to help bring down the government.

The NRP and Agudat Yisrael, miffed by the attention heaped on the rival religious party, Shas, sent signals yesterday to both major parties that their votes were in no one's pocket.

The NRP leadership decided yesterday to oppose new elections. But sources in the party said that the NRP would reconsider if the "clearance" sale of political favours to Shas continued. The NRP has been doing relatively well in the polls, and Labour sources said yesterday that the NRP might be persuaded to support a motion for elections if it were convinced that the national unity government's fate was sealed.

The religious party said yesterday it would not support a minority government.

Agudat Yisrael is torn by internal strife, and its two votes are not enough to provide the necessary majority, so it is not expected to be a focal point of Labour's efforts. But Agudat Yisrael will do its best to get its share of any spoils.

Shas, which appeared to be leaning towards Labour a few days ago, is now vacillating. MKs Yitzhak Peretz and Rafael Pinhasi are still inclined

Washington disappointed

By WOLF BLITZER
WASHINGTON. — Reagan administration officials yesterday expressed private disappointment at the failure of Foreign Minister Peres to win the Israeli cabinet's endorsement of an international peace conference.

The White House and the State Department refused to comment publicly on the latest developments in Jerusalem. "We wouldn't make a comment on the internal affairs of Israel," White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman would say only that the administration stands by its support of an international conference which would lead to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Peres and Secretary of State George Shultz will share the dais Saturday night at a centennial dinner in New York in honour of David Ben-Gurion. They are both expected to speak the next day in Washington at a meeting of the American Israel Public Affairs Com-

mittee (Aipac), the pro-Israel lobbying organization. The two men are expected to meet to review the latest efforts to promote the peace process.

While administration officials have been very carefully monitoring developments in Jerusalem, they were surprised by the latest turn of events, especially the mutual recriminations made by Peres and Prime Minister Shamir. There is an expectation in Washington that the national unity government will collapse within a few weeks.

Yossi Ben-Aharon, the director of the Prime Minister's Office who is now visiting Washington, called yesterday for the U.S. to continue pursuing the prospect of Israeli-Jordanian negotiations, but not within the context of an international conference.

Another Israeli in Washington, Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur, told Israeli reporters that he favoured Labour's withdrawal from the government even if there is no Knesset majority for early elections.

Coup bid reported in Syria

PARIS (AFP). — There was an attempted coup in Syria on Sunday, according to Arab diplomatic sources in Paris quoted by the French news agency last night.

The report says that the coup attempt was led by pilots at a base

north of Damascus. According to the unnamed Arab diplomatic sources, 79 pilots were arrested and 40 of them have already been executed.

The report has not been corroborated by any other source.

Thousands of political executions since 1979

Amnesty on human rights in Iran

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An Amnesty International report on human-rights abuses in Iran, issued yesterday in London, is less than half the length of the organization's recently issued condemnation of the death penalty in the U.S.

The report contains a horrendous account of thousands of cases of execution, political imprisonment and torture committed under the banner of the "Islamic Revolution."

Thousands of people have been executed in Iran since 1979. In 1981 alone, Amnesty learned of 2,444 executions. Many of the victims died simply because the authorities believed they belonged to opposition organizations.

Over 200 people were killed because of their religious beliefs, many of them Baha'is. The Baha'i faith is not among the religions recognized under the Iranian Constitution.

A typical report for the southeastern Iranian city of Zahedan, dated May 1986, reads: "Three drug smugglers, two Afghan highway robbers and a Baha'i... was executed at dawn yesterday. The Baha'i... was executed for acting against the security of the Islamic Revolution, spying for Israel and direct financial aid to Israel."

Thousands of people were executed after summary trials lasting only a few minutes. Without access to legal counsel and without the right to appeal, Amnesty says. Most victims are hanged or killed by firing squad, although stoning to death is also prescribed, especially for sexual offences.

At least six men and two women were stoned to death last year. The Iranian penal code states that "the stones should not be so large that the person dies on being hit by one or two of them; nor should they be so small that they could not be defined as stones."

A report, allegedly from an eyewitness, reads: "The lorry deposited a large number of stones and pebbles beside the waste ground and then two women were led to the spot wearing white and with sacks over their heads... (they) were enveloped in a shower of stones and transformed into two red sacks... revolutionary guards smashed their heads in with a shovel to make sure they were dead."

Since the 1979 revolution, thousands of people from communists to members of right-wing monarchist groups, have been arrested. Members of certain ethnic groups fighting for greater autonomy, such as the Kurds, have been imprisoned in significant numbers.

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The Book Dept.
The Jerusalem Post

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

	13.5.87	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	8 41 8 48	Rain		
BRUSSELS	9 32 12 54	Rain		
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CHICAGO	5 46 14 58	Cloudy		
COVENTRY	7 46 10 80	Rain		
FRANKFURT	5 41 22 73	Cloudy		
GENEVA	10 10 19 56	Cloudy		
HELSINKI	2 36 7 46	Cloudy		
HONG KONG	26 77 30 86	Clear		
JORDANESBURG	11 52 23 78	Clear		
LONDON	14 58 22 72	Clear		
MADRID	11 52 24 70	Clear		
MONTREAL	10 10 15 59	Cloudy		
NEW YORK	16 41 31 58	Cloudy		
OSLO	2 37 10 80	Cloudy		
PARIS	7 45 13 56	Cloudy		
RIO DE JANEIRO	15 50 26 79	Cloudy		
SAO PAULO	13 58 18 64	Cloudy		
STOCKHOLM	4 38 8 46	Rain		
TOKYO	20 55 29 77	Cloudy		
TORONTO	18 18 29 77	Cloudy		
VIENNA	11 52 13 56	Rain		
ZURICH	10 10 19 56	Cloudy		

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	36	15-24	23
Golan	19	11-28	26
Nahariya	20	14-26	24
Safed	71	16-23	21
Haifa Port	31	13-31	30
Tiberias	53	12-26	26
Nazareth	38	13-24	24
Afula	75	15-22	23
Shoshon	52	12-24	24
Tel Aviv	33	14-32	32
B-G Airport	72	12-21	21
Jericho	31	12-27	27
Qaza	15	19-34	34
Beersheba			
Eilat			

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Thirty-four practical engineers studying at the Electronics and Computers Teacher Training Course at ORT Israel were presented with scholarships by David Berg, who established a special fund for this purpose in honour of Pinna and Chaim Vinitzky. At the end of the year, these graduate students will enter employment, filling the sorely felt lack of highly qualified teaching personnel.

Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess Josephine Charlotte of Luxembourg yesterday planted two trees in the name of Princess Charlotte, the grand-duke's mother. The ceremony took place at the Kfar Hahorsh forest, planted in honour of Princess Charlotte in 1964 by the Jews of Luxembourg whom she helped during World War II.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Trial recesses for month; hearings to open in Germany

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Demjanjuk trial recessed for about a month after its 44th session yesterday, to permit the questioning of three former SS men in Germany. Helmut Leonhardt, Heinrich Schaefer and Otto Horn are scheduled to testify behind closed doors before a West German judge beginning next Tuesday. Prosecution member Michael Horowitz, assisted by police chief superintendent Ernie Hai, are already in Germany to make preparations for the hearings of Leonhardt in Cologne and Schaefer in Kassel. These two hearings are scheduled to end on May 27.

The two SS men served at Trawniki and their testimony will concern the identity cards issued to Ukrainian and Baltic auxiliary SS men there. The third - and more important - hearing is scheduled to begin on June 9 in West Berlin. Otto Horn, 82, was an SS male nurse at the Treblinka extermination camp, where he supervised the burning of the victims' bodies. In the 1981 trial of John Demjanjuk in Cleveland, he identified the accused from photographs as "Ivan the Terrible."



DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

The full bench of three judges will travel to Berlin to hear Horn's testimony. Prosecutor Michael Shaked and defence attorney Mark O'Connor will conduct the questioning and the cross-examination. Horn was the only one of 12 former SS officers and men to be acquitted in the Treblinka trial in Duesseldorf in 1965, on the grounds

he was "under coercive orders." Several survivors also testified on his behalf. "He's the one who should be on trial here in Jerusalem," O'Connor told the reporters after the session yesterday. "He won't stand up to my cross-examination. His acquittal was meaningless, because he gave evidence against the others."

The video-taped testimony of the three witnesses is to be shown here when the court reconvenes on June 15, court president Don Levin said yesterday.

Earlier in the session, O'Connor elicited an interesting statement from Tel Aviv University Prof. Matityahu Meyzel, as he completed his cross-examination of the expert on Soviet history. Meyzel said that between 1 and 2 million Russian and Ukrainian prisoners of war and civilians eventually collaborated with the Germans.

Meyzel made the statement as he

continued to testify about the May 1942 battle of Kersh in the Crimean peninsula, during which Demjanjuk was taken prisoner. Of the approximately 250,000 Russian soldiers in the peninsula, about 125,000 were taken prisoner, while 40,000-50,000 were killed or wounded. Some were saved from captivity by the Soviet Navy.

Meyzel described how the prisoners were quickly taken to camps at Rowno, Cholm and elsewhere in Poland, and said that many died under the harsh treatment of the

(Continued on Page 7)

Mubarak remains sanguine

Post Middle East Staff and agencies

President Hosni Mubarak yesterday said he remained optimistic about the chances for convening an international peace conference despite the furious debate over the proposal raging in Israel.

"We have to wait for the end of this debate. At the same time, we have to be optimistic because the main theme of the argument [in Israel] is peace in the Middle East," Mubarak said in remarks broadcast by Cairo Radio. It is "the last chance" to solve the Palestinian problem, Mubarak argued. "I urge the PLO to find a way to participate in the conference before we miss the train," he said.

But Mubarak's top adviser, Osama el-Baz, earlier told a press conference that Prime Minister Shamir's opposition to the international peace conference could foil any hopes of it taking place.

El-Baz and Mubarak spoke to reporters a day after Mubarak's meeting in Cairo with King Hussein to coordinate their stance on the peace conference.

El-Baz told reporters the two leaders stressed the need for a consensus on a conference among Arab countries bordering Israel - Syria, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. He said an international conference could not be a binding panel for the participants.

"What is important is to agree on

principles, and, as at any international conference, solutions and views cannot be imposed on the participants," el-Baz said.

Syria yesterday blasted Peres's drive for a peace conference, saying that there was no difference between Israeli doves and hawks in their opposition to an independent Palestinian state.

Damascus Radio also called for a unified Arab stance on a conference that would limit Israeli maneuvering room. The call coincided with reports that Syria had told Jordan it would participate in a long-delayed Arab summit in early September, focusing on attempts to devise a united Arab stance on a peace conference.

El Al may break through Iron Curtain

By JONATHAN KARP

TEL AVIV. - Israel is currently negotiating with Hungary and Poland the establishment of direct flights to and from Budapest and Warsaw. Transport Minister Haim Corfu has confirmed.

The talks are being conducted at government levels and, if successful, will "open" the countries to such flights. The respective national carriers will then have to come to their own commercial agreements before the flights begin.

El Al spokesman Nahman Klie-man yesterday cautioned against expectations that the new service was imminent. "It takes time to build a route," he said, adding that El Al had "no knowledge whatsoever" of the talks.

Corfu said that El Al would have little difficulty adding Budapest to its flight schedule immediately, by making it a continuation of the Vienna route.

IN BRIEF

Message for Vanunu

In response to an appeal from former nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu, the Jerusalem District Court yesterday proposed that he be permitted to receive a taped message from his girlfriend, Judy Zimet. In return, the court suggested, Vanunu should drop his appeal against the authorities' decision not to send three of his letters.

4 Israelis held in Germany for murder

RAMLE (Itim). - Four Israeli citizens were yesterday remanded in custody for 15 days by the magistrates' court here on suspicion of murdering a woman in Frankfurt five years ago. Police said that the four - David Weinbaum, 36, Arkady Spetnik, 35, Haim Yitzhak, 34, and Julia Migorov, 32 - had attacked and robbed an elderly Jewish woman in the German city.

The court imposed a black-out on details of the police investigation.

2 Dehaishe men held

Two residents of the Dehaishe refugee camp were yesterday placed in administrative detention for six months.

Ahmad Abdullah, 23, and Sami Shahin, 19, were accused of incitement, stone throwing and activities on behalf of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

In Jericho, a tourist was slightly hurt by glass shards when a stone was thrown at a tour bus near Tel Jericho. A suspect apprehended at the scene was turned over to the police.

Boat nabbed with 1.5 tons of hashish

ASHDOD (Itim). - A boat without a name or a flag and carrying one-and-a-half tons of hashish was seized by the Navy late Tuesday night off the coast of Ashdod.

The hashish, worth about \$1 million, was packed in 40 kilogram bags. On the boat were six Turkish citizens, including the captain, and one Egyptian.

Teachers' threat

TEL AVIV. - The secretary-general of the Histadrut Teachers' Union, Yitzhak Wellber, has demanded that an emergency meeting of the Histadrut Central Committee be called to discuss the government's plan to fire 6,673 non-tenured teachers.

Israelis plead guilty to jewelry theft

LARNACA (AP). - Two Israelis pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing jewelry worth \$46,200 from a shop in this southern Cyprus port city.

Ya'akov Ben Avraham and Zion Ben David were arrested last week southwest of Larnaca. They are to be sentenced by the Larnaca District Court tomorrow.

Ajax take Cup

ATHENS (Reuter). - Ajax Amsterdam of Holland beat Lokomotiv Leipzig of East Germany 1-0 to capture the European Cup winner's cup soccer trophy last night.

Elections threaten small parties

By JEFF BLACK

For the Jerusalem Post

Labour's hopes for early elections rest on the small parties in the Knesset, for some of which early elections could spell disaster.

Shas's four mandates hold the balance of power, but Shas is not saying which of the two major parties will get its support.

On the left, Mapam seems sure to lose a good proportion of its present six mandates, but it is calling for early elections and supports the no-confidence motion submitted by the Citizens Rights Movement yesterday.

Mapam MK Yair Tsaban notes that from a position of "narrow party interest" it makes no sense for Mapam to call for early elections. But, he says, the government is paralysed "and has no right to exist."

Tsaban says Mapam will receive at least three mandates in the next elections. Some observers feel this is over-optimistic.

In the centre of the spectrum, there are some strange sounds coming out of Shinui. Mordechai Vir-

Speaker clears his desktop

By DORAH GETZLER

Post Knesset Reporter

An indication that Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel - a former Alignment minister - feels the government crisis could heat up to election fever next week came yesterday when he cancelled the departure of an official delegation that he was to have led to Belgium and Luxembourg.

While he was careful to distance the office of Speaker from the conflict (which he said had nothing to do with the Speaker directly or personally), Hillel said he thought the present crisis made the trip inappropriate.

"I fear there may be implications for the work of the Knesset," he said.

shubis is in favour of early elections. Zaidan Atshe is firmly against. Atshe, who is said to be conducting negotiations with the Likud, yesterday

PERES

(Continued from Page One)

Peres said that he is "convinced that there will be a majority (in the Knesset) for bringing forward the elections."

Peres voiced concern about the dangers now facing the Jordanian-Israeli-U.S. agreements and gains concerning the convening of the conference, while Israel's politicians frittered away months on the internal crisis.

One senior source pointed to the irony that while Peres is now willing to continue moving towards the international conference, "there is really nothing for him to do now as everyone - Jordan, the U.S., the Palestinians, and maybe the Soviets - is first awaiting the outcome of the internal Israeli struggle. Nothing can be done without Israel and before Israel decides. And, of course, something can be done only if Israel decides for a conference, which may mean a long wait."

A senior Likud source last night predicted that in the coming weeks, as Peres "tries unsuccessfully" to mobilize 61 MKs for a Knesset dissolution and new elections, he will be faced with a split within Labour, with his fellow ministers asking, "What is it all for?" The source said that "some 15 Labour MKs, who believe that they will not be given realistic places in Labour in the next election, are very much opposed to the whole Peres gamble."

Likud sources last night said they hoped that Labour's ministers would "continue to function properly in the cabinet in all matters apart from the conference issue." They were reacting to suggestions that Labour might now try to disrupt the smooth functioning of the government in order to force the Likud to agree to early elections.

"If they have decided not to leave the cabinet, then it means that they must function (in it) properly," Shamir said last night on Israeli Television.

Shamir added that "it had been necessary to put an end to the (international conference) move and to make clear, once and for all, to the Israeli public and to the international community that the government of Israel opposes the conference diplomacy." That diplomacy, argued Shamir, had already done harm to Israel "throughout the world. We have succeeded in halting the move, and I am proud of it."

A senior source close to Peres said last night that Peres did not miscalculate in pressing for an inner cabinet decision and then discovering that there was no immediate Knesset majority for new elections.

"Once he had the (Jordanian-Israeli) agreement (on the conference) in hand, he had to act. Unfor-

Sharon says conflict of interest charge 'a technicality'

Jerusalem Post Staff

Industry Minister Ariel Sharon said last night that allegations against him of a conflict of interest constituted "a technical matter."

Earlier in the day State Comptroller Ya'acov Malz confirmed he had notified the Knesset State Control Committee of an apparent conflict of interest involving Sharon.

A statement released by Malz did not say what the conflict of interest was, but denied reports that the import of mutton and the raising of sheep on Sharon's ranch were the issue.

The comptroller asked the chairman of the Knesset panel to set up a

subcommittee before which he could bring his findings.

Sharon said in a statement to the press that the comptroller had checked into his approval of the sale of a controlling interest in Haifa Chemicals Ltd. to a group of American investors.

Sharon said businessman Meshulam Riklis had invested in the company at his urging. Because of this tie to Riklis, Sharon said, the comptroller believed he should not have been involved in approving the sale.

Sharon said he had told Malz that he would follow the comptroller's recommendations on the matter in future.

RRRRRRRIINNNGGGGGGG!!

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- Marcel, Commercial Centre
- Ashkelon: Yoker, 95 Herzl St.
- Rosman, Central Bus Station
- Sefer-Li, 35 Malchei Yisrael
- Kiryat Gat: Schuster, Commercial Centre
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In deep sorrow, we announce the passing, on May 12, 1987, of our beloved

ERWIN BADLER

(formerly of Krugersdorp, South Africa)

His wife Hannah, children and grandchildren

To the Harpaz family
Heartfelt condolences from all of us.

Professor ITZCHAK HARPAZ

will be missed by everyone.

The Wolskys

FOREIGN BRIEFS

the NIGHT
 Directed by Edmund Jonah
 Theatre, Nahmani St., Tel Aviv.
 Le'an, Rococo, Castel, Kanaf.
 of the performance after 6:00 p.m.

Labour voters may bolt over int'l parley

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Labour Party could lose votes even among traditional supporters if it goes to the country on the issue of an international peace conference, according to grass-roots Labour activists in the North.

They have found that the idea of an international conference raises the spectre of massive territorial concessions in the minds of the electorate. Assurances by Labour leaders that the talks would merely be a prelude to direct negotiations and that Israel, backed by the Americans, could walk out any time, apparently failed to reassure the voters.

One regional Labour source said he had received many calls from anxious supporters trying to clarify the extent of proposed territorial concessions for peace.

People, he said, had been deeply concerned by reports of a prior agreement with King Hussein whereby Israel would return most of the land occupied since 1967, as well as control of East Jerusalem.

Although the reports were subsequently denied by Vice Premier Peres and Likud leaders, the fear of what Israel might be asked to give up has already been planted in people's minds, said the source.

He maintained that Labour could lose many of its traditional supporters if it did not allay the fears and counter the negative statements of the opposition.

A straw poll conducted by *The Jerusalem Post* indicated that the official's concern about his party's chances in an election with peace talks as the main issue, was justified.

The random survey among eligible voters revealed a hardening of attitudes and an apparent swing towards the smaller parties both on the left and the right.

Several people referred to the concessions made to Egypt, charging that the peace accord had not matched expectations, at least not on the Israeli side. "We gave up all of Sinai in return for what? A cold peace that at best is a state of non-belligerence?" asked a Technion student.

The 28-year-old student said he had voted for the Likud in the last elections but would probably vote for Tebiya next time.

Sect vows to halt its hate campaign

By BRADLEY BURSTON
For The Jerusalem Post

DIMONA. — After months of strident demonstrations against American Jewish organizations, the head of the Black Hebrew sect has asked U.S. supporters to end their protest campaign, allaying fears that two major pro-Israel events in Washington would be disrupted by Black Hebrew sympathizers.

After meetings with officials of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Congress, sect leader Ben-Ami Carter yesterday confirmed that the group would "permanently cease dissemination of all literature, statements, and articles that may be seen as anti-Semitic or anti-Zionist."

Supporters of the group were reportedly preparing to disrupt the national conference of Aipac and the Washington-area fund-raising march for Israel, both set for Sunday. But Carter, in a statement, said that no demonstrations would take place, adding that the Black Hebrews wanted to be seen as an integral part of Israel, not as a separatist movement.

The protest campaign was triggered by the April 1986 expulsion from Israel of 45 Black Hebrews. Since last summer, the group's Chicago-based U.S. auxiliary has sponsored demonstrations at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, as well as that United Jewish Appeal buildings and the Washington headquarters of B'nai B'rith.

Last month, Carter held a reconciliation meeting with Harry Wall of the ADL's Israel office and David Clayman of the AJC. For some years, Wall and Clayman have mediated between the Black Hebrews and a number of institutions, including the Interior Ministry and the U.S. Embassy. They have attempted to persuade airport authorities to modify the interrogation of black tourists arriving from the U.S. On a number of occasions, American blacks have been mistakenly detained for long periods on suspicion of belonging to the sect, and in at least one case a non-member was denied entry and forced to return to the U.S.

Guru Ben-Ami Carter (Harari)

Clayman said yesterday that the group had changed significantly in the past seven years and that both Carter and his followers seemed to have become more moderate. Clayman also expressed concern for the welfare of the sect's children, many of whom have been recently hospitalized for malnutrition. He said that a Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs "hot-lunch programme" (apparently limited to mashed potatoes and salad) is feeding 450 Black Hebrew children on a budget of only NIS 15 per child per month.



The Philatelic Services' new indigenous dog series, featuring the canaan, saluki and sloughi, will be issued next month.

Local dogs immortalized

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dogs will appear on three of the five new Israeli stamps to be issued next month, to mark the fact that the World Dog Show is to be hosted in Israel, as well as the convention of the international roof-organization for cynology.

The World Dog Show, held annually in a member country of the International Kennel Federation is the only event at which the "world champion" title is awarded. Thousands of dogs, representing 328 different breeds and their owners

from 40 countries, are expected to participate in the show, from June 23 to 27.

The dog stamps, valued at NIS 2, 40 and 50 agorot, are dedicated to three breeds that originated in this region.

The canaan dog, a member of one of the world's most ancient families, the Spitz, originated in Eretz Yisrael. It has been depicted in ancient rock carvings and wall paintings dating from 2000 CE. Medium-sized, with pointed ears, penetrating eyes and a thick, light-colored coat, it is

an excellent shepherd and guard dog.

The saluki is a lightly-built hound used often in hunting. It is found today mainly in the households of Negev Beduin.

The third dog featured is the sloughi. A short-coated, hardy hound living in desert areas, it originated in North Africa and the Sinai peninsula.

It was first brought to Europe and domesticated by the French this century. Israeli breeding is based on dogs of the Beduin tribes in southern Sinai.

Citizens charge police brutality

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post

Fourteen Jerusalem residents have filed complaints that the police either beat or humiliated them in the process of routine searches or investigations.

Only one of the eight complaints investigated so far was found to be "partially justified," the national police spokesman said yesterday.

But Arye Danon, a complainant from the Musarra neighbourhood who told his story on Tuesday's *Erav Hachadash* television programme, said yesterday that he did not believe the police were making a serious effort to investigate the charges and discipline the officers involved.

Danon charged that policemen who suspected him of possessing drugs, beat him and degraded him.

A number of complainants said they were forced to pull down their pants or otherwise undress in public places.

The 14 complainants referred to 18 incidents that allegedly occurred between 1981 and 1987. Six cases are still under investigation, seven were found to be unjustified, and one was "partially justified," the police spokesman said.

The unit the residents are complaining about deals mainly with crimes of theft and drugs. Because drug-abusers are known to conceal drugs in their underwear, police often ask suspects to lower their pants, the spokesman noted. But the practice is to carry out the search in an alley or secluded place, the spokesman added, and not "in the middle of the street."

IN BRIEF

Balas asks court to change bail terms

Financier David Balas asked the Supreme Court yesterday to reduce the amount of the bail it set for him last week.

Last Friday the court ordered Balas to post NIS 1 million bail plus a bank guarantee for the same amount. In papers filed with the court yesterday, Balas said the year he had spent in prison had left him "financially ruined" and no bank was willing to issue the guarantee.

Balas faces charges of defrauding the United Kibbutz Movement of £29 million. (Times)

Lonely father leaps from fourth floor

TIBERIAS (Itim). — An Ethiopian immigrant, depressed because his daughter had been unable to come to Israel with him, jumped from the fourth floor of a building here late Tuesday night.

The 29-year-old man was hospitalized in a serious condition. The immigrant came to his aunt's apartment after midnight and told her he intended to commit suicide. She tried to stop him, but he punched her in the face and leapt from the apartment.

Convict murdered

RAMLE (Itim). — A man serving an 11-year sentence for robbery was stabbed to death in his cell at Ayalon Prison early yesterday morning. Five other convicts shared the cell with Dror Cohen.

Alleged missionary

An IDF reservist who claims he was unjustly removed from his unit on charges of missionary activity has appealed to the High Court of Justice to order the Defence Ministry to have him reinstated.

Richard Surko-Ram of Ramat Hasharon, a member of the Messianic Jews sect, said the charges against him had been fabricated by the anti-missionary Yad l'Achim organization. He said he was a Jew with a messianic outlook and had come to Israel from the U.S. because he was a Zionist. (Itim)

'Faithful' barred

The Temple Mount Faithful will not be permitted to enter the Temple Mount on May 27, Jerusalem Day, police said.

An appeal to make transplants easier

By DVORAH GETZLER
and LEA LAVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporters

TEL AVIV. — Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino plans to launch a campaign to encourage cooperation between hospitals, and increase public awareness, so that more organs will be available for transplants.

"If dialysis patients could be given kidney transplants instead of dialysis treatment, and if patients needing liver transplants would not have to travel abroad to get them, a great deal of money and suffering could be saved," the minister told reporters here yesterday.

She said if organs could be flown from one European country to another, there was no reason why Israeli hospitals could not work together. "In the past, hospitals have not tried hard enough to persuade families to allow the donation of organs for a transplant to be performed in another hospital. We'll have to find ways to offer the hospitals incentives."

The unwillingness of the ultra-Orthodox to donate organs for transplants was attacked, gently, in the Knesset plenum by the Alignment's Shavah Weiss, generally regarded as among the Alignment MKs most sympathetic to religious sensibilities. Weiss was addressing two motions for the agenda calling attention to the difficulties encountered by those who must go abroad to seek medical help that is not available in Israel. Proposing the motions were Shas's Ya'acov Yosef and Mapam's Victor Shemtov, a former minister of health.

The ultra-Orthodox, Weiss said, appealing to Yosef, could surely do more to help their own community and others if they increased their sensitivity to the need to donate organs, even if that was at the expense of other religious sensibilities. Saving life was the supreme value, he reminded the ultra-Orthodox MK.

Shemtov assailed the immorality of the current situation, which made the availability of life-saving surgery dependent on money in a country which has always regarded it as a matter of principle to care for the medical needs of all its citizens.

Health Minister Arbeli-Almosino cited figures showing the



Health Minister Arbeli-Almosino wants hospitals to cooperate (Media/M. Kahana)

increasing number of applications for approval to travel abroad for health reasons. But it was quite unreasonable to expect the state to finance the stay of family members accompanying the patient, she said.

The minister also announced yesterday that she would soon be issuing regulations on the licensing of private clinics. These regulations will not apply to private doctors practicing in their homes but to clinics which — among other things — test for AIDS.

"Fewer people than expected have come for AIDS tests in hospitals, because homosexuals in particular would rather die than have it known that they are 'bomos.' If they are afraid to even give their identity card number, we will settle for a code number — just so there's some way of finding the person if test results are positive."

AIDS was mentioned by every speaker at the recent World Health Organization's annual conference, she said, and the organization's director-general presented a programme for international cooperation in research and other aspects dealing with the disease.

The annual anti-Israel resolution over health care was more moderate this year — and was opposed not only by the U.S. and Israel but by 17 countries in all, including Britain and France largely because a WHO representative who visited the territories filed a positive report, she said.

Virshubski says politicians tend to ignore rule of law

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

The rule of law is steadily becoming the law of the rulers, according to Shimon Mordechai Virshubski.

Proposing a motion for the agenda in the Knesset yesterday, Virshubski scored the tendency of politicians to ignore High Court rulings when this was politically expedient. He referred specifically to a High Court ruling on the propriety of political pronouncements made by former Sephardi chief rabbi Ovadia Yosef and the way his advice had recently been sought by political leaders. "Where is the attorney-general?" Virshubski asked.

The Shinui MK cited other instances — including mooted changes in the law of evidence in connection with the Nafsa case — and said that his erosion of the rule of law would eventually have serious consequences for Israeli society.

It was shameful, he said, that a lawyer in private practice — Ram Caspi — presently under police investigation on suspicion of serious offences could nevertheless serve as a legal adviser to the cabinet (in the Shin Bet case).

Further, the law on racism which the Knesset had passed after so much difficulty was openly flouted.

Replying to the motion, Justice Minister Avraham Sharir said the law against racism was not the only law on the statute book that was flouted. The fault was not to be laid at the politicians' door, he said, but was due to a general malaise in society.

The problem was deeper than Virshubski had indicated, Sharir said. But all he could suggest was that the subject be debated in the plenum.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV

6.00 Telecast 8.00 Keep Fit 8.30 School Broadcasts 14.00 Telecast 14.00 Keep Fit 14.15 Family Problems 15.00 The Tel Aviv 15.25 Rethov Sumsam 16.00 Keep Fit 16.10 Mrs. Pepperpot — animated film 16.30 The Demjanjuk Trial 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

ISRAEL TV

17.30 Children's Programmes

17.30 Children's Problems

18.00 Science fiction series

18.25 A Look at Meron

ARABIC-LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES

18.30 News round-up

18.32 Ramadan Quiz

19.00 Meeting — current affairs

19.30 News

HERREW PROGRAMMES resume at

20.00 with a news roundup

20.50 Beauty Spot — tips on hiles and trips

20.02 Mabat Neveel

21.00 Mabat Neveel

21.30 David Ben-Gurion. Part 1 of a 3-part documentary on

David Ben-Gurion's decisions on different subjects

22.25 Dampney and Malspeake. British suspense series

starring Michael Brandon and Glynn Barber

22.15 Music — Grieg: Piano Concerto (London/Previn, Rubinstein)

23.45 Language Corner, introduced by Avshalom Kor, and

News

JORDAN TV (unofficial)

17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew

20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Me & My Girl 21.10 The Last Frontier 22.00 News in English 22.20 Feature Film

MIDDLE EAST TV

14.30 Another Life 15.00 700 Club 15.30 Shape-Up 16.00

Afternoon Movie: The Toast of New York 18.00 Rhythmic

18.30 Muppes 19.00 The Jeffersons 19.30 Doc 20.00

News 21.00 Facts of Life 22.30 Newhart 23.00 Moonlighting

24.00 700 Club

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC

6.02 Morning Melodies 7.05 Brahms: Academic Festival

Overture (Concertgebouw/Helmholtz); Mozart: Concerto for

Horn and Orchestra; Beethoven: Concerto for Cello and

Strings No.2 (Rostropovich); Weber-Berlioz: "Invitation to the

Dance" (National Philharmonic/Bonnyng); Barber: Adagio for

ISRAEL TV CHANNEL 2 (U.H.F. 22)

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday

8.30 a.m. — 1.00 p.m. and 4.00 — 7.00 p.m.

The Demjanjuk Trial — live broadcast

19.00 Youth Concert

19.30 Tazpit — science and technology

magazine

20.00 Ballet

20.30 Film Service

21.00 Shorts

CINEMA PERFORMANCES

JERUSALEM

Belt Agnes: Tarzan Finds a Son 4.30; Beverly Hills Cop 5; Sleeper 8; The Kiss of the Spider Woman 9.45; Monty Python: Yellowbeard, midnight; Cinema: The Meetings with Remarkable Men 7; Der Letzte Mann 9.30; Love Me Tonight 9.30; Monte Carlo Randonnee, midnight; Eden: Naked Cage 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Edison: Golden Child 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Habima: The Plumber 5, 7.30, 9.30; Israel Museum: Macaroni 7, 9.15; Jerusalem Theatre: Three of Blood 6.45, 9.15; Kfir: Platoon 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Mitchell: Children of a Lesser God 7.15, 9.30; Orgel: Soul Man 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Orion 1: Crocodile Dundee 4.30, 7.15, 9.15; Orion 2: Tenet de Soiree 4.30, 7.15, 9.15; Orion 3: Tenet de Soiree 4.30, 7.15, 9.15; Orion 4: Jumpin' Jack Flash 4.30, 7.15, 9.15; Silverado 11.15 p.m.; Orion 5: Peggy Sue Got Married 4.30, 7.15, 9.15; French Connection 2, 11.15 p.m.; Orion: Supergass 4.30, 7.15, 9.15; Ron: Malcolm 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Semadar: Mosquito Coast 7, 9.30

TEL AVIV

Belt Lissans: Fearless Vampire Killers 11.15 p.m.; Ben Yehuda: Brighton Beach Memoirs 5, 7.15, 9.30; Chien 1: The Color of Money 4.45, 7.15, 9.45; Chien 2: Crimes of the Heart 5, 7.30, 9.45; Chien 3: Soul Man 5, 7.35, 9.45; Chien 4: Joshua Then and Now 11, 2, 5, 7.30, 9.40; Chien 5: Oxford Blues 11, 2, 5, 7.30, 9.40; Cinema: Naked Cage 5, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema: Two: Hannah and Her Sisters 5, 7.15, 9.30; Dekel: Crocodile Dundee 7.15, 9.30; Ditzengoff 2: A Room with a View 11, 1.30, 5, 7.30, 9.30; Ditzengoff 3: La Frontiere 11, 1.30, 5, 7.30, 9.30; Drive-In: Platoon 5, 7.30, 9.30; Orion 12: The Million Ways to Die 5, 7.15, 9.45; Little Shop of Horrors 5, 7.30, 9.45; Nakolona 20A House: Smooth Talk 5, 7.30, 9.30; Jesus Christ Superstar 11.45 p.m.; Nodi: Light Blast 5, 7.15, 9.30; Ishtar: The Important Case of Dr. Quinn 7.30; Law 1: Tenet de Soiree 2, 5, 7.30, 9.30; Law 2: Crocodile 2, 5, 7.30, 9.40; Law 3: Down by Law 2, 5, 7.30, 9.40; Law 4: Melo 2, 5, 7.30, 9.40; Limor Hamehadash: The Morning After 5, 7.15, 9.30; Mazon: The Mercy 5, 7.30, 9.30; Orion: Children of a Lesser God 4.30, 7, 9.30; Parat Betty Blue, 37 Degrees in the Morning 11.45, 2.45, 7, 9.30; Peat: My Life as a Dog 5, 7.30, 9.30; Shafat: Platoon 4.30, 7, 9.30; Shafat: The Plumber 5, 7.30, 9.40; Clockwork Orange, midnight; Tamar Hamehadash: Altered States 7.30, 9.40; Tchelet: Round Midnight 4.30, 7, 9.30; Tel Aviv: Golden Child 5, 7.15, 9.30; Tel Aviv Museum: Always, 7.30, 9.30; Shoah (I) 1 p.m.; Zafon: The Name of the Rose 4.30, 7, 9.45

HAIFA

Amphitheatre: Platoon 4, 6.30, 8; Armon: Oxford Blues 4.30, 6.45, 8; Atzmon 1: Children of a Lesser God 4.15, 6.45, 9.10; Atzmon 2: Decline of the American Empire 4.30, 7, 9.15; Atzmon 3: Faria Buller's Day Off 4.30, 7, 9.15; Chien Hamehadash: Violent are Blue 4.30, 6.45, 9; Kanan: Orion Hamehadash: True Stories 4.30, 7, 9.15; Woodstock 11.30 p.m.; Orion: The Name of the Rose 4, 6.30, 8; Orion: Round Midnight 6.30, 7, 9.15; Peat: Crocodile Dundee 4.30, 7, 9.15; Rev-Gem 1: Crimes of the Heart 4.30, 7, 9.15; Rev-Gem 2: Tenet de Soiree 4.30, 7, 9.15; Rev-Gem 3: Golden Child 4.30, 7, 9.15; Shafat: Mosquito Coast 7, 9.15

RAMAT GAN

Armon: Crocodile Dundee 5, 7.15, 9.40; Lly: Platoon 4.30, 7, 9.30; Oseles: Eight Million Ways to Die 7.15, 9.30; The Plumber 6.30, 7.15, 9.30; Orion 1: The Morning After 7.25, 9.45; Bambi 5; Rev-Gem 2: Burmese Harp 5, 7.25; Mena Lisa 9.45 p.m.; Rev-Gem 3: The Color of Money 4.30, 7, 9.30; Rev-Gem 4: Little Shop of Horrors 5, 7.30, 9.45

HAZILIYA

Dan Accadia: The 4th Protocol 7, 9.30; Daniel Hotel: Mosquito Coast 7, 9.30 (exc. Wed.); David: A Room with a View 7.15, 9.30; Hechal: Naked Cage 5, 7.15, 9.30; New Theatre: Stolen Love 7.30, 9.30

HOLON

Armon: Hamehadash: Peggy Sue Got Married, 7.30, 9.30; The Plumber 5; Harold and Maude 11.30; Migdal: Soul Man 7, 9.30; Savoy: Naked Cage 5, 7.15, 9.30

BAT-YAM

Atzmon: Thunderbolt and Lightning 5, 7.15, 9.30

NETANYAHU

Children of a Lesser God 4.30, 7

RAMAT HASHARON

Kachur: Back to School 7, 9.30

PETAH TYKVA

G.E. Hechal 1: Children of a Lesser God 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; G.E. Hechal 2: Golden Child 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; G.E. Hechal 3: Platoon 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

RISHON LEZION

G.E. Hechal 1: Children of a Lesser God 4.30, 7, 9.30; G.E. Hechal 2: Platoon 4.30, 7, 9.30

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 8.85 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 177.10 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Pieter Van Lint (Flemish, 1609-1690), "Achilles Among the

Daughters of Lycomedes" (Designs submitted in the 1986 competition for Supreme Court Building) Honor Daumier, Armand

Hammer Collection (News in Antiquities 87) Gorovoy Donation, Mid-18th Century

Photographs of the human form (St

Remembering Pinhas Rosen

The centenary of Israel's first minister of justice Pinhas Rosen is being marked this week. Former Supreme Court justice Haim Cohn traces Rosen's career and his outstanding contribution to the legal system of this country.



ONE HUNDRED years ago, Pinhas Rosen (Felix Rosenbluth) was born into a wealthy Orthodox family in Germany. He appears to have exchanged Orthodoxy for Zionism during his student days at law school, though he preserved a somewhat platonic love for Jewish piety and Jewish learning throughout his life. He had just finished his legal studies and clerkship when World War I broke out, and he was enlisted into the German army. He reached the rank of first lieutenant, most unusual for a Jew in imperial Germany, and he was fully aware of his achievement. He considered himself a great military expert and when, later, in Israel's cabinet councils many strategic questions of military and in the beginning, disappointed - to find that his expertise appeared to be underrated.

Shortly after the end of the war, he decided, mainly under the influence of his life-long friend, Kurt Blumenfeld, to give up the law for Zionism. But, in contradistinction to his mentor and most of his Zionist contemporaries, he did not content himself with propagating Zionist theory. After founding and for a while directing the Committee for Palestine in Berlin, in the early Twenties, he packed up his belongings and left for Palestine. At first, he did not consider practicing law here, especially as Chaim Weizmann, who knew of his activities in Germany, appointed him the World Zionist Organization representative on the governing board of Solel Boneh.

Only two or three years after his aliya, Weizmann called him to London as director of the Zionist executive there. The years he spent in London implanted in him a never-failing admiration for Weizmann whose Zionist ideology he then adopted and always continued to uphold, and from the many official meetings with Weizmann during his presidency of Israel I can testify that that admiration was mutual.

Back in Palestine in 1929, he entered into partnership with Moshe Smoira, who was to become the first chief justice of Israel. He settled in Tel Aviv, where he soon began taking an interest in municipal affairs. With the rise of Hitler and the influx of immigration from Germany, he founded the Association of Immigrants from Germany (now known as the Association of Immigrants from Central Europe) and was elected to represent it on the municipal council on which he served for many years, gaining much quasi-parliamentary experience and a deep insight into internal political life.

Shortly before the establishment of the State of Israel, the association initiated the formation of a political party, Aliya Hadasha, and Rosen was chosen to represent that new party on the provisional council of state and in the provisional government.

It was not so much because he was a reputable lawyer, nor even because of his name for integrity and probity, that he was appointed minister of justice, but rather because Ben-Gurion regarded the justice portfolio as of minor importance, which could, without too great a risk, be entrusted to an "outsider" - not only the representative of a small, unimportant, and hitherto-unknown party, but a "yokke" with outspokenly dovish inclinations.

Having himself engaged in the study of law in Istanbul, Ben-Gurion had no great love or respect for lawyers. In the early days of the State, he still indulged a pious illusion that he, himself, would draft the fundamental laws (he had, indeed, drafted the Declaration of Independence); the professionals would be needed only for technical assistance. He was soon to learn better - not least because of the confidence which Rosen inspired in him and the friendship which grew between these very different men.

Rosen stayed in office as minister of justice, with a brief interruption, for almost 15 years. Unlike many other Israeli statesmen, he stepped down to make room for a younger man when he felt his time had come to retire. Meanwhile, his party had been transformed and enlarged into the Progressive Party; and after his retirement from the Ministry of Justice he continued to serve for another few years as member of Knesset.

ROSEN ENTERED the legal history of this country mainly as the founder of its judicial system. The powers of the high commissioner for Palestine had devolved upon the government of Israel, and the (provisional) government decided to distribute those powers among the various ministers, each according to his portfolio. The power to appoint judges became vested in the minister of justice, and Rosen exercised that power impeccably and with circumspection.

He was, however, persuaded that such powers should not be exercised by a single person, even upon proper prior advice. He proposed that the law lay down that judicial appointments and promotions should be entrusted to a standing committee on which the legislature, the executive, the judiciary and the bar were represented and which would submit its nominations to the president.

This law is still in force and has, by and large, proved itself. I mention this example of the many laws he initiated, because it demonstrates his acumen; could one envisage a minister today, advisedly and deliberately diverting himself of far-reaching powers in favour of a non-political public committee?

As Rosen left his mark on the independence and calibre of the Israeli judiciary, so he laid the foundations to a continuing codification and modernization of Israeli law. His sense of the practical and practicable, his aspirations for social justice, his optimistic outlook for a better future, and his insistence on the supremacy of the rule of law, all combined to influence the directives and objectives of new legislation.

He did not always have his way. He believed, for instance, that Continental legal procedure was far superior to Anglo-Saxon practices, but his efforts at procedural reforms foundered on the opposition of conservative lawyers. Again, too, his steadfast opposition to religious legislation, such as rabbinical jurisdiction in matters of Jewish marriage and divorce, had to give way to coalition exigencies. But he took his relatively few defeats with good grace - always with a little smile in his eyes, fully confident that eventually everybody would see the light.

It was he who first introduced the attorney-generalship into the Ministry of Justice. He insisted on a clear-cut division between the political interests and functions of the minister who was a party politician, and the legal standards to be set only by highly-qualified, non-party professionals. Again, he divested himself of wide powers, and conferred them upon an attorney-general, understanding correctly that decisions of whether, when and whom to prosecute, and legal (i.e. non-political) advice to government and its organs and to the committees of the Knesset, ought not to be entrusted to politicians. It takes the wisdom and courtesy of a man like Rosen to make the delicate relationship between the minister of justice and the attorney-general work smoothly; he never trespassed on the attorney's precincts and never interfered with his discretion.

IT WAS, indeed, a joy to work with him and under him. He never raised his voice, never lost his temper, never injured any feelings. His instructions were firm, clear and concise; but he could always be persuaded, by cogent argument, to change or withdraw them. He would listen to critics and adversaries with well-nigh inexhaustible patience; and had the civil courage to tell people to their face, however politely, what he thought of them - whether political or ideological opponents, or civil servants who had to be dismissed from office. He never appointed a new official without first consulting the people with whom he would have to work.

He had an innate sense of humour, dry but benign; and he did not think highly of the many important people who took themselves much too seriously. He was not outgoing; he kept his emotions to himself and the many tragedies in his life, and the unhealed wounds they had left in his heart, he concealed from all but his most intimate associates. His first wife had refused to go with him to Palestine and had remained with their two children in England. His dearly beloved second wife and their small daughter both died in his arms after protracted suffering; and he also buried his third wife who stood by his side devotedly during his ministerial years. But despite the many previous afflictions he suffered, he never gave way to pain or despair, and never lost his confidence and courage.

His last years were overshadowed by the now-historical rift between himself and Ben-Gurion. A ministerial committee had been set up for further investigations into the Lavon affair and had reached conclusions about the facts which Ben-Gurion held to be false. Of the seven members of the committee Ben-Gurion singled out not the chairman, but Rosen, as the target of his virulent attacks, presumably because he had no expectations of the other committee members whatsoever but, on the other hand, expected highest standards from Rosen.

Ben-Gurion may have been right or wrong about the facts; but he was certainly misguided when he accused Rosen of deliberately perverting the truth. The committee's unanimous conclusions may well have been mistaken but Rosen firmly believed them to be true and acted throughout in good faith. The fact that Ben-Gurion could have suspected him of bad faith, of sacrificing truth on the altar of politics - was an insult and an injury from which Rosen never recovered.

I SHALL always see him before my eyes, tall and robust, erect and unabashed. His stature and countenance reflected his imperturbable uprightness and integrity. His biography is now being written by Ruth Bondi, so there is hope that his memory will remain an inspiration not only to those who had the good fortune to know him and to work with him.

Bobby's boy can do it

NEW YORK (AP). - So this is what Barry Bonds can do.

Bonds, Pittsburgh's 22-year-old second year outfielder and son of former major league star Bobby Bonds, has been highly touted since joining the Pirates early last season. Until the last 10 games, however, Bonds had shown only glimpses of the talent he possesses.

Right now, Bonds is Pittsburgh's hottest hitter and brightest ball player. He has raised his average 63 points in two weeks, going from .212 to .275, and his three-run homer on Tuesday night helped the Pirates rout San Diego 12-5.

Elsewhere in the National League, it was St. Louis 6, San Francisco 5; Los Angeles 7, Chicago 6; Atlanta 5, Montreal 2; Houston 5, Philadelphia 2; and New York 6, Cincinnati 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
The Milwaukee Brewers and Kan-

sas City Royals are travelling in opposite directions.

While reeling Milwaukee lost to Oakland 10-8 for their seventh straight setback and slipped into a virtual tie for first place in the American League East. Kansas City defeated Toronto 3-1 for their seventh victory in nine games and vaulted from fourth place to first in the AL West.

"To win, you need good defence, good pitching, hitting and aggressive baserunning," Brewers manager Tom Trevelyan said. "Every night it's a different component we're breaking down on. You get what you deserve in this game and I'm not crying about losses. When you get that many hits (17) and steal that many bases (three), you expect to win."

The Brewers' lead was reduced to 11 percentage points over New York, who beat Chicago 5-4 in 13 innings. In the West, Kansas City led California and Seattle by seven points.

In other games, it was Detroit 15, California 2; Boston 3, Seattle 2; Baltimore 10, Minnesota 7; and Texas 6, Cleveland 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	20	10	.667	-
New York	21	11	.656	-
Toronto	18	12	.600	2
Baltimore	15	17	.469	6
Boston	15	17	.469	6
Detroit	12	19	.387	8 1/2
Cleveland	10	22	.313	11

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	18	12	.600	-
California	18	12	.600	-
Seattle	18	12	.600	-
Minnesota	17	13	.563	1 1/2
Oakland	15	17	.469	3 1/2
Texas	13	16	.448	5
Chicago	10	19	.344	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	17	13	.567	-
Chicago	18	14	.563	-
Montreal	15	16	.484	2 1/2
New York	14	16	.467	3
Pittsburgh	13	16	.448	3 1/2
Philadelphia	11	19	.367	6

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	21	12	.636	-
Cincinnati	20	12	.625	-
Los Angeles	19	15	.559	1 1/2
Houston	17	14	.548	3
Atlanta	16	16	.500	4 1/2
San Diego	8	26	.235	13 1/2

NBA PLAYOFFS LA through

INGLEWOOD, California (AP). - James Worthy scored 23 points and Ervin "Magic" Johnson had 19 points and 13 assists as the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Golden State Warriors 118-106 on Tuesday night to win their second-round playoff series.

In Houston, Rodney McCray scored 22 points, grabbed 10 rebounds and handed out 11 assists as the Rockets defeated the Seattle SuperSonics 112-107, avoiding elimination in the other Western Conference semifinal.

Seattle lead the best-of-seven series 3-2 and could wrap it up with a victory tonight in Seattle.

Lebanon's undisputed tennis queen

By YA'ACOV LAM DAN
Following in her father's footsteps, 22-year-old Maya Hajar, the No. 1 women's tennis player in Lebanon, hopes to take her career beyond the borders of her country. Nadim Hajar was Lebanon's men's tennis champ in 1970.

Despite Lebanon's image as a country torn by internal strife, there are pockets of tranquility in the Christian towns north of Beirut, where life goes on more or less as normal. In one such town, Jounieh, Maya spends long hours each day perfecting her game and keeping fit.

She was only five when she started accompanying her father to tennis matches, proudly carrying his racket; too young to play, but not too young to be absorbed by the pros' shop-talk.

It wasn't long before Nadim became her first coach, and by the age of eight she was already pursuing a rigid training regime. At 12 she won



Maya Hajar

Lebanon's women's tennis championships, and has held that title ever since.

In 1982 she registered for Wimbledon, but alone in London, with neither coach nor official backing, she got cold feet and withdrew. Lebanese players have no chance of leaving their mark on international competitions, Maya told an Arab-language weekly published in London recently, because even in the most peaceful of times Lebanon does not promote sports and sportsmen.

Nevertheless, Maya intends to keep playing. "I don't care what I lose in," she says, "as long as it's not in tennis."

NHL PLAYOFFS

PHILADELPHIA (AP). - Defenseman Larry Robinson scored the go-ahead goal in the first period and assisted on three others as the Montreal Canadiens defeated the Philadelphia Flyers 5-2 on Tuesday night to stay alive in their NHL semifinal playoff series.

The Flyers hold a 3-2 lead in this best-of-seven Wales Conference final. Game 6 is in Montreal.

SPORTOTO

GUIDE	Single	Permutation
1 Mac. Yaviv v. Mac. Jaffa	1	1
2 Hap. Lodi v. Hap. Barchin	1	1
3 Bet. TA v. Hap. TA	2	103
4 Shumton v. Mac. TA	2	12
5 Bet. Terna v. Mac. Terna	1	1
6 Mac. Huda v. Hap. Petah Tikva	1	1
7 Bet. Yehuda v. Mac. Petah Tikva	1	1
8 Bet. Nahariya v. Hap. Terna	X	X
9 Mac. Sha'arim v. Hap. Acre	2	1X
10 Hap. Holon v. Hap. Haifa	X	1X
11 Hap. Hadera v. Hap. Tzfat	X	X
12 Hap. Ramat Gan v. Mac. R. Amudim	X	X
13 Hap. Beit Shean v. Hakoach R. Gan	X	X
14 Hap. Dimona v. Hap. Marmorek	2	12

Lendl playing 'too well'

ROME (Reuters). - Top seed and defending champion Ivan Lendl joined second favourite Mats Wilander in the third round of the Italian Open tennis championship yesterday - then admitted he was worried he was playing too well.

One man admitting to nothing was fourth-seeded Yannick Noah. The Frenchman was beaten in straight sets by Argentine Eduardo Bengoechea in a first-round match early yesterday and hurried from the Foro Italico without a word.

Lendl overcame 27-year-old Damir Keretic of West Germany whom he also beat in the third round of last year's French Open, 6-0, 6-3,

while Wilander surrendered the same number of games to Brazilian Luiz Mattar in his 6-2, 6-1 victory.

"I feel in such perfect form I am a little worried I am playing too well right now, said Lendl.

"The best thing that could happen to me would be to lose a match - although not deliberately of course."

Earlier, No. 3 Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia crashed out 6-1, 3-6, 6-4 to Anders Jarryd of Sweden in the first round.

Israel's Dana Berger, meanwhile, is through to both the singles and doubles quarter-finals at a Women's Tennis Association tournament in Lee-on-Solent, the last leg of the \$40,000 WTA English spring circuit of four tournaments. In the doubles, Dana is partnered by Holland's Titia Wilmink.

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Mexican Energy Minister Del Mazo

Opportunities for closer Israel ties

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Mexico and Israel may become involved in a number of joint ventures within the framework of stronger bilateral technological ties, Mexican Energy Minister Alfredo Del Mazo told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday in a wide ranging interview. He said Mexico wanted to make use of Israeli advances in certain fields to aid the modernization of his country's industrial sector.

Del Mazo, who is on an official visit to Israel, mentioned solar energy as one area in which the two countries could cooperate. He said Mexico could sell steel for the solar energy project being constructed by Jerusalem-based Luz Industries Ltd. in California. Israeli know-how may also be used to establish a solar energy project in Mexico, he said.

Phosphates and the agro-chemical industry offer other avenues for cooperation, he said, but only in the coming days, after further talks, until it will be possible to determine the viability of such projects.

Del Mazo rejected Israeli claims that the large trade imbalance between the two countries was unfair. Israel purchased some \$180 million worth of Mexican crude oil last year and had some \$13m. in exports to Mexico. But Del Mazo said fuel should not be included in such calculations, because it has a special status. Mexico, he noted, purchased



Mexican Energy Minister Alfredo Del Mazo (right) speaks with his Israeli counterpart Moshe Shahal earlier this week.

just \$3m. worth of Israeli goods in 1983; there has been a constant increase in these imports.

In addition, Del Mazo said he would like to see Israel import a wider range of Mexican goods, especially manufactured goods.

Mexico may purchase 100,000 tons of phosphates from Israel, and a Mexican commercial bank could soon open an office in Israel to facilitate bilateral trade. A greater effort by the private sector of both

countries would be called for, he said.

Mexico is one of the world's main oil producers, and has been seriously hurt by the recent slump in fuel prices. Del Mazo, however, was very sceptical about the possibility of large fluctuations in oil prices. He foresees a slight and gradual increase in price, but not a sudden jump. By next year, he says, oil prices will be slightly above the \$18 mark now more or less prevailing.

"Mexico is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, but we maintain consultations with members of that organization. We believe that we should hold consultations with producers and consumers of fuel," Del Mazo said. True, future currency movements, especially a drop in the value of the dollar could cause changes in fuel prices, but he added that in his opinion such further reduction in the value of the American currency is unlikely.

Mexico is included among those countries currently facing a large foreign debt problem, in common with Argentina, Peru and Brazil.

But Del Mazo says his country will pursue its own course in dealing with its creditors. Each country has its own problems, and each economy its own characteristics, he said. There is little point in trying to form a common front of debtor countries, against the creditor banks as has been proposed.

The minister said Mexico preferred the way of negotiations with its creditors. Recently, he noted, it had completed a rescheduling of its debts with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the commercial banks. In return it received credits for \$3.5 billion.

Del Mazo pointed out that Mexico is convinced that its policies will enhance investor confidence in its economic future.

Zambia breaks with IMF for self-reliance

NAIROBI (Reuters). — Zambia's decision to break with an International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme that brought riots to its streets sets a precedent for Africa.

Like Brazil — the Third World's biggest debtor — did when it stopped paying interest on \$68 billion of debt, Zambia is pushing for radical new alternatives to the IMF's standard medicine of economic austerity.

Instead of continuing a 12-year old path of following politically unpopular IMF prescriptions, Zambia will embark on a new policy of "growth from its own resources," President Kenneth Kaunda said on May 1.

Last month, Zambians took to the streets to protest a 70 per cent rise in fuel prices, while 15 people died in the riots, which followed last December's doubling of maize prices. Both moves believed linked to IMF aid conditions.

But few Western diplomats think

Kaunda's new policy of economic self-reliance has much chance of success, and their doubts are shared by some Zambian economists.

Basically Zambia's resources are its copper mines — and the reason it has so much debt to pay off is that it had to borrow huge sums just to pay for needed imports when the price of copper nosedived in the 1970s.

"It is obvious that the country is in a worse-off position," said one senior official at the Bank of Zambia.

"The money from copper exports will not be able to sustain the requirements of the economy... corruption [in the allocation of foreign exchange] cannot be ruled out."

Western diplomats said Zambia would probably continue to get foreign aid for development projects at the present level, but would probably have to do without the balance-of-payments support it has enjoyed in recent years.

Diplomats noted that although several African countries had balked at a further dose of IMF medicine prescribed for their ailing economies, Zambia was the first to announce such a complete U-turn in economic policy.

Zaire, which last year re-established a fixed exchange rate for its currency and imposed a debt service ceiling equivalent to 10 per cent of exports, continued to negotiate a new loan agreement with the IMF afterwards, diplomatic sources noted.

Kaunda, rejecting the IMF's latest conditions as unacceptable, announced that Zambia would limit payments on its \$5.1b. foreign debt to about 5 per cent of export earnings.

He abolished Zambia's IMF-inspired foreign exchange auction and revalued the Kwacha to a fixed rate of eight to the dollar, up from the rate of 21 struck at auction in an

attempt to keep prices of imports from climbing further.

Zambia's meagre foreign exchange resources will now be "ploughed into productive ventures in order to reactivate the economy," he said.

Kaunda said the IMF's programme had only led to lower living standards, rising unemployment, dangerous social tensions and an increasingly unmanageable foreign debt.

African countries from pro-Western Liberia to Marxist Mozambique have swallowed the IMF's bitter medicine in the hope of restoring growth and stability to their battered economies.

But it remains to be seen whether any other hard-pressed countries in Africa follow Zambia's new course, especially in the light of Tanzania's failure to blaze a trail of self-reliance under former President Julius Nyerere in the 1970s and early 1980s.

THE TAX BURDEN / Jeff Broide

Capital ideas

Under Israeli Law, a capital gains tax is levied on profits from the sale of movable or immovable assets, whether they are in Israel or abroad. Specifically excluded from tax liability are movables held for personal use, business inventories and the rights to, or ownership of, real estate. These are taxed separately under the Land Appreciation Tax Law.

For tax purposes a distinction is made between the "inflationary" and the "real" portions of the gain. The former is the part of the profit coming from inflation alone and is calculated taking into account improvements, depreciation and the respective indices. (On stock sales, the stockholder may add his proportionate share of undistributed profits to the inflationary gain, subject to certain restrictions.) The latter is the total capital gain minus the inflationary portion. Companies and other businesses that report in terms of the inflation-

apartment used as a private residence; the sale of an asset to a company in exchange for shares in the company. So long as the seller holds at least 90 per cent of the firm's voting rights immediately following the transaction; the sale of deposit certificates registered in the name of a foreign resident who purchased them in foreign currency and which are convertible to regular shares traded on the TASE; the transfer of an asset to a business as business inventory, or the conversion of a fixed asset to inventory if the period from date of acquisition to date of transfer does not exceed four years; and, finally, the registration of shares on the TASE (conversion to public company) if so requested, in which case the tax will be payable on the sale of the shares. Certain industrial enterprises, however, are totally exempt on such sales.

Capital losses must first be set off against real capital gains. The balance may be set off against inflationary gains at a 3.5:1 ratio with the unused portion of the capital loss then set off against capital gains during the next seven tax years.

A real capital gain may be set off against business losses incurred in the same year or against assessed losses from previous years (as of 1975). The inflationary portion of the gain may also be set off as explained above, or the taxpayer may elect to pay the reduced tax on it.

If a business incurs a capital loss on the sale of machinery and equipment, although not private vehicles, and purchases replacements the same year, it can deduct the capital loss from ordinary business income. The deduction, however, can not exceed the purchase price of the new machinery and equipment.

If a capital gain is made on the sale of a depreciable asset and a replacement is acquired within four months prior to the sale or 12 months afterwards, under certain conditions the capital gain may be set off against the cost of the new asset for depreciation and capital gains purposes. The taxpayer may request this arrangement for the real portion of the gain and exclude the inflationary part.

On the sale of interest in a company, including an unlinked loan (at least three years after it was made) together with the shares, the value of the loan adjusted for inflation is treated as the contribution received for the loan. Any capital loss arising on the sale of shares as a result of this calculation will be set off against the capital gain on the loan (sheqel against sheqel).

It should be stressed that businesses falling within the ambit of the Inflationary Tax Law are taxed differently if the matter goes back to before 1982, before the law's implementation.

In general, an asset's cost is the amount spent on its acquisition. However, in the case of inheritance, the cost is calculated as the value at the date of death. If the asset represents a tax-exempt gift, the original cost is what the donor paid. If the taxpayer manufactures the asset, the production cost is the standard for valuation.

Finally, the law defines a sale as an exchange, waiver, transfer, divestment, grant, gift or any other activity or event through which ownership of an asset is vested directly or indirectly in someone else, excluding inheritance.

The writer is a certified public accountant (Israel). Questions may be addressed to him c/o The Jerusalem Post.

If an asset is sold within one year after its acquisition, it is considered "real." During the second year, the inflationary gain is calculated as if the acquisition date was later by the number of months required to complete two years.

ary Tax Law are subject to special capital gains tax provisions.

If an asset is sold within one year after its acquisition, the total gain is considered "real." During the second year, the inflationary gain is calculated as if the acquisition date was later by the number of months required to complete two years.

Individuals pay regular tax rates on the real gain while firms pay the regular company rate of 45 per cent. The inflationary gain is subject to a 10 per cent tax. The total tax payable can not exceed 50 per cent of the overall gain, and the taxpayer may request that the real gain be spread over a maximum six years, ending the year the profit arose.

Assets acquired during 1948-1960 enjoy lower rates. In addition, the capital gains tax on expropriated assets is half the regular liability.

Capital gains resulting from a number of transactions are entirely tax exempt. They include: the sale of debentures, shares and share options traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, (TASE), although this may change in coming months; the sale of government or savings bonds; gifts to relatives or those given to others in good faith; gifts to the state, municipality, Jewish National Fund, Keren Hayesod or public institutions; the sale of an overseas asset (owned prior to immigration) by a new immigrant within seven years after immigration; the inflationary portion of share sales by a non-resident, if the foreign exchange rate has been selected as the relative index (excluding sales of shares together with accrued profits); the sale or redemption of mutual fund units or certificates; the sale of personal effects; key money received by a tenant for an

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Japan posts record U.S. trade surplus

TOKYO (Reuters). — Japan racked up a record \$5.15 billion trade surplus with the U.S. last month, the Finance Ministry announced yesterday.

The news dashed hopes of a quick turn-around in the two countries' lopsided trading relations and raised the spectre of increased protectionism in the U.S. The surplus had been only \$3.78b. in March.

On a world-wide basis, Japan's trade surplus fell slightly in the month, to \$7.57b. from \$8.09b. in March. It was still much higher than the \$6.85 billion surplus last year.

OECD MINISTERS agreed on the long-term need to cut worldwide agricultural subsidies and switch farmers aid from price support to income support, senior officials said yesterday.

The accord by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development came after nearly two days of talks, which also endorsed previous calls for growth-oriented policies to help redress world trade imbalances.

French Trade Minister Michel Noir said the final communiqué had been set and its calls for a more market oriented world agricultural trade system reflected the anti-protectionist concerns of the current GATT trade round.

THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT'S inflation-fighting programme, unveiled Tuesday, took effect yesterday. The programme mandates a 30-day period during which price increases cannot exceed 80 per cent of last month's inflation figure, which was 20 per cent.

The measures also include a suspension of domestic beef purchases by the government for its regulatory stocks, and prohibit beef exports in a move to control internal beef prices.

President Jose Sarney said the tough measures were needed because "the price increases caused by speculation are a crime against the country and the people."

UNITED AIRLINES has ordered 36 Boeing aircraft worth \$2.1 billion for Pacific and domestic flights, the airline announced Tuesday.

The deal will be partly financed by Boeing's purchase of \$700 million of 7.52 per cent convertible stock in United's parent company.

The announcement of the unusual financing arrangements came at the same time as reports — not confirmed by United — that the airline had entered into negotiations for the first time with the European consortium Airbus Industrie.

CRUDE-OIL PRICES in the spot market this week touched their highest in around four months, trade sources reported yesterday.

Market experts said an underlying reason for the market's strength remained the discipline among members of Opec, who have mostly been refusing to quote below cartel-mandated prices for the oil which they sell to contract buyers.

The sources said cargoes of oil from the British North Sea Brent field, which is a much-traded crude, had changed hands at around \$18.60 a barrel in recent days. The previous peak was on January 15 when a Brent cargo traded at \$18.87.

Saunders, out on bail, denies wrongdoing

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

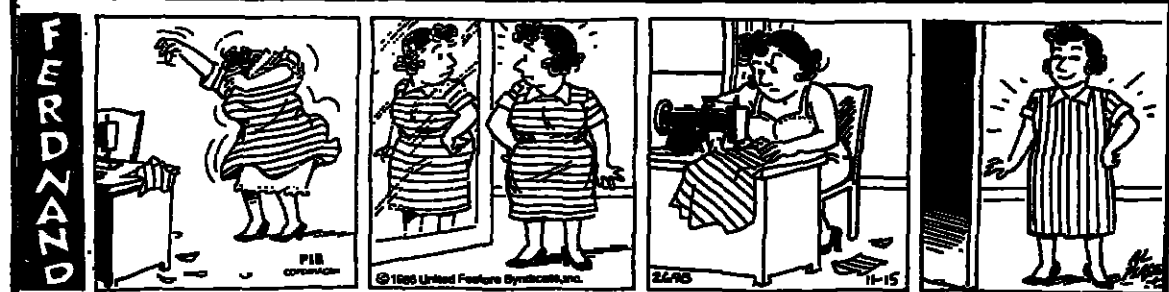
LONDON. — Sacked Guinness chairman Ernest Saunders, bailed out from jail on Tuesday on three criminal charges, has vowed to expose those responsible for his present predicament.

In a statement issued after his appearance at Bow Street Magistrates' Court on Tuesday, Saunders said he was "incensed at the allegations of dishonesty and wrongdoing" made against him.

Saunders is charged with perverting the course of justice and falsifying and destroying documents relating to Guinness PLC's takeover of the Distillers PLC beverage group, but he denied the charges and said he would contest them vigorously.

"Those responsible for my current situation will be exposed," he declared. Saunders said that he had been cooperating fully with Department of Trade and Industry inspectors investigating the Distillers takeover, and that he had returned to England from Switzerland last week voluntarily to answer further questions.

"I found myself arrested and my passport confiscated," he said. "Quite frankly I am astonished at the timing and the manner and the fact of my arrest." Saunders was given bail only after the court had accepted two sureties of £250,000 each. One was given by Lounsbury chief Tiny Rowland and the other by Herbert Heinzel, a family friend who heads an international frozen-cake firm.



CROSSWORD

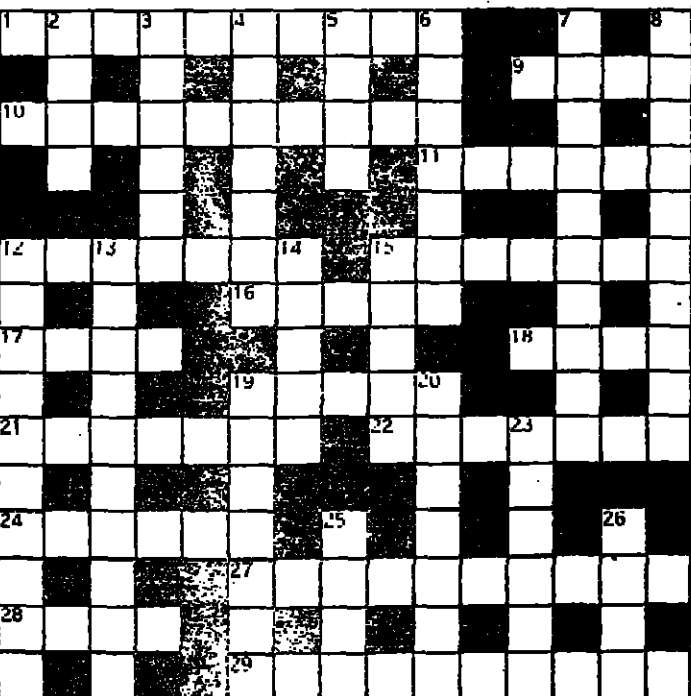
DOWN

- 2 Support one throughout (4)
- 3 Stop and have a drink (6)
- 4 Letter from America? (7)
- 5 Father is not out to cause distress (4)
- 6 Prince who might make one cross (7)
- 7 Order one still refuses to obey (4,6)
- 8 Boy not getting up for a dance (10)
- 12 Not too dark? Agreed (4,6)
- 13 Anxiety of many in a lonely place (10)
- 14 Proverbially hard on one's toes? (5)
- 15 The atmosphere in a small company may be capital (5)

- 19 Wild at having it turned into foreign currency (7)
- 20 Makes a legal charge (7)
- 23 Sign of nerves following car smash in the North (6)
- 25 Seen in church when Spring is over before Easter starts (4)
- 26 A flowing gesture (4)

ACROSS

- 1 It indicates I am missing from "Who's Who" (10)
- 9 Engage me with a plea for silence (4)
- 10 Expressed in a death rattle (10)
- 11 Metal washing machine? (6)
- 12 Make way? (7)
- 15 Settle down to make notes (7)



Yesterday's Solution

POLECAT BISCUITS
Y A H O U N U
JACKOALTRADES
A K P S E E B
MEAT STATE AMO
A P E E O O R
STAPLER REVENUE
I E E S
BOWELL CURATOR
R I T I T A
C O U C H A B O U T L A S T
W A B R I C I I
S E L E X A M I N A T I O N
E L R O V G
R O Y A L T Y N I P P E R S

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Taping, 5 Poole, 8 Copra, 9 Arrange, 10 Twosome, 11 Strut, 12 Grewel, 14 Clever, 17 Rotor, 19 Sparrow, 22 Clanger, 23 Third, 24 Elard, 25 Yucatan. DOWN: 1 Tacit, 2 Improve, 3 Image, 4 Graves, 5 Parole, 6 Owner, 7 Elector, 12 Caracle, 13 Enraged, 15 Verdict, 16 Osprey, 18 Tiana, 28 Antic, 21 Woden.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Narrow channel
- 4 Ceremonies
- 8 Normal
- 9 Arch
- 10 Descended
- 11 Tiller
- 12 Sprite
- 14 Dress
- 15 Nation
- 18 Total
- 21 Hazard
- 22 Loss of memory
- 25 Pirate
- 26 Silly
- 27 Subsequently
- 28 Pressing

DOWN

- 1 Robust
- 2 Regular procedure
- 3 Inertia
- 4 Storm
- 5 Banal
- 6 Plan
- 7 Raw
- 13 Boundary
- 16 Waterfall
- 17 Summary
- 19 Wed
- 20 Aptitude
- 22 Temptress
- 24 Visage

GENERAL ASSISTANCE
EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Hadassah Soupos, 818111; Balem, Salah Eddin, 272318; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dr. Aldawa, Herta's Gate, 282088.
Tel Aviv: Briet, 28 King George, 283731; Naveh, 170 Arlosoroff, 284507.
Ra'anana-Kfar Sava: Mercar Golan, 198 Ahuz, Ra'anana.

Netanya: Netanya, 11 Herzl, 22842.
Kiryat Haifa: Herman, Simat Modi'in, Kiryat Motzkin, 715138.
Haifa: Sprinzel, 57 Derech Tzarfat, 337544.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Shaara Zedek (internal, obstetrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.).
Tel Aviv: Roshah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

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Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberies dial 524444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

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Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *561111 Kiryat Shmona *4834
Beer Sheva 74767 Nahariya *523333
Carmel *309555 Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111 Patah Tikva *9231111
Elitz 7233 Rehovot *481333
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 94233
Haifa *512233 Safed 33333
Hertzliya 30333 Tel Aviv *240111
Holon 803133 Tiberies *90111

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Exam — Emotional First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel. Aviv 281111 (children/youth 03-261113); Haifa 672222, Beer Sheva 418111, Netanya 36316, Carmel and the north 04-888410.
Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel. Aviv, 234818, Jerusalem — 245554, and Haifa 382611.
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Political jitters force share prices lower

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Fears of a political crisis and possible governmental paralysis touched off a new wave of selling on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange yesterday. The result was the worst single day of losses suffered by the share market since the start of the market reaction at the end of last month.

The slide began immediately after morning trading opened in the 22 shares included in the experimental two-sided trading system. Falls here sent the 22-share index down by 6.03 per cent, an unprecedented large margin, although turnovers only amounted to NIS 2.4 million.

The main afternoon session, in which traders worked on the basis of reports of the morning's government meeting, fared little better. Some 331 issues lost ground, over half of these by more than 5 per cent, while a paltry 22 eked out rises. The general share index excluding bank shares fell 2.82 per cent, although relative stability in the bank shares covered by the "arrangement," whose index edged down just 0.12 per cent, supported the broader index.

The selling was right, across the board, with the worst-hit sectors being industrial investment down 7.78 per cent; real estate, down 6.47 per cent; and oil exploration, 3.63 per cent.

Several of the biggest shares were

among the hardest fallers, including First International, ILDC, Clal Israel and Discount Investments. Frutarom, however rose on news the Knesset Finance Committee had rescheduled the company's debts.

However, the major mutual funds did not suffer large scale redemptions yesterday, and this allowed them to buy share offers, although they preferred to do this only after significant price drops.

The short-term outlook for the market is considered cloudy at best, and probably stormy. The sole factor affecting the market's performance yesterday, and in the coming days, is the government crisis and the question of whether the elections will be brought forward. This time, everyone is agreed that the political aspect is no longer an excuse for a technical correction, but a powerful and independent factor depressing the market.

The issue that most worries market participants is the prospect of a prolonged period in which the government is unable to function, with obvious detrimental consequences on the economic policy front.

Politics aside, however, analysts have noted in recent days that the economic fundamentals, at least for the next few months, have not changed. These are the likelihood of low inflation, falling nominal interest rates and the continuing stream of positive company reports.

U.S. drug maker changes name

BEVERLY HILLS, California. - Praxis Pharmaceuticals Inc., a maker of pharmaceutical agents, including a product that may one day be a therapeutic agent for AIDS, becomes Ethigen Corp. next week.

The name change was approved by shareholders at a special meeting last week and aims to end confusion between Praxis Pharmaceutical and Praxis Biologics.

Maccabee beer heads to U.S.

By MARTHA MEISELS
TEL AVIV. - Americans will be able to drink Maccabee beer at home this summer, thanks to an agreement signed this week between Tempo Beer Industries Ltd. and the U.S. wine-making concern Gallo.

At a press conference on Tuesday, Tempo Chairman Moshe Borenstein said the first shipments of Maccabee beer were scheduled to leave for the U.S. in the next few weeks for distribution by Gallo. He forecast U.S. sales to reach \$2 million.

Tempo also announced at the press conference that it would begin selling its soft drinks for the domestic market in individual-sized plastic bottles, in place of the glass ones now in use. The plastic bottles will enable Tempo to sell its soft drinks at beaches, sports stadiums and other public places where glass bottles have been banned for safety reasons.

The plastic bottle will contain 330 cubic centimetres of beverage, compared with 250cc. in the glass bottles.

COMPANY RESULTS

Company	Year	1986	1985
Interpharm Ltd. Pharmaceuticals	Year		
Revenue	Dec. 31	\$5.5m.	\$6m.
Net income	Dec. 31	\$61,000	\$21,000
Per share	Year	0.13	0.04
Ziklik Dyeing Works Ltd. Textile dyeing	Year		
Revenue	Dec. 31	NIS 18.33m.	10.99m.
Net income	Dec. 31	3.6m.	1.84m.
Per share	Year	3.60	1.70
Delta-Gall Industries Ltd. Garments	Year		
Revenue	Dec. 31	NIS 126.9m.	109m.
Net income	Dec. 31	801m.	3.15
Per share	Year	1,201.14	555%
Teva Israel Cosmetics Ltd. Cosmetics	Year		
Revenue	Dec. 31	NIS 429,414	(198,538)
Net income	Dec. 31	2,182%	
Per share	Year		
Tedea Tech. Dev. Ltd. * Local cells for weighing	Year		
Revenue	Dec. 31	NIS 738,043	(169,010)
Net income	Dec. 31		
Per share	Year		

Wertheimer prime mover Industrial park slated for Hebrew U. campus

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

Industrialist Stef Wertheimer is planning to set up an industrial park for young entrepreneurs near the Knesset in Jerusalem before the end of this year, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Wertheimer, who has in the past been ridiculed for his do-it-without-the-government approach, but who has founded the successful Rose Garden City and Tefen Industrial Park in the Galilee, envisions starting small. He has sent out feelers to the Hebrew University to use space in part of its Givat Ram campus, and the response, sources say, has been "encouraging."

Wertheimer has also won the support of Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek after he visited Tefen recently.

The Jerusalem industrial park will be modelled after Tefen, though at first on a smaller scale, as Tefen brought together 15 different industries within two years.

Wertheimer told *The Post* that the city exports only about \$200 million a year in goods, compared with \$100m. annually by Tefen-based industries. He said he would serve as the first manager of the park.

Although only non-polluting industry will be permitted, occupants will not be limited to high technology companies. The only requirement is that they provide for export. Wertheimer said that no government or municipal authorizations would be necessary to use the university buildings.

The park would be like a "school" for young entrepreneurs, who could take a good idea and try to build a company out of it. The presence of thousands of science students at the Givat Ram campus would be a natural source of workers and entrepreneurs at the industrial park.

Jerusalem suffers from a severe lack of workplaces for young university graduates, and thus many of them leave for Tel Aviv after receiving their degrees. The industrial park would keep them here, Wertheimer said.

Wertheimer maintained that he preferred Givat Ram to the existing high tech industrial park in Har Hotzvim in northern Jerusalem because he prefers the centre. Another motive, he added, was that "government officials in the Knesset next door see that we can succeed without them."

Union Bank profit triples

Post Finance Reporter

Union Bank of Israel, Bank Leumi's largest local banking subsidiary, reported a net profit in the first quarter of 1987 almost triple the equivalent period in 1986.

The NIS 8.7 million net reflected growth in business, especially among its chief client base, the diamond industry, and in the lucrative unlinked shekel sector, the bank said. Continued cost-cutting efforts and a lower tax rate aided.

Pre-tax profit was up 73.5 per cent to NIS 18.4m. compared with an equivalent figure of NIS 10.6m. This gave Union a remarkable return on capital of 96 per cent gross and 45 per cent net, on an annualized basis.

Total assets remained almost static at NIS 219m., but deposits and loans from the public both grew. The bank's capital means rose by 11 per cent from the end of 1986, to stand at NIS 85.2m.

Several of the biggest shares were

among the hardest fallers, including First International, ILDC, Clal Israel and Discount Investments. Frutarom, however rose on news the Knesset Finance Committee had rescheduled the company's debts.

However, the major mutual funds did not suffer large scale redemptions yesterday, and this allowed them to buy share offers, although they preferred to do this only after significant price drops.

The short-term outlook for the market is considered cloudy at best, and probably stormy. The sole factor affecting the market's performance yesterday, and in the coming days, is the government crisis and the question of whether the elections will be brought forward. This time, everyone is agreed that the political aspect is no longer an excuse for a technical correction, but a powerful and independent factor depressing the market.

The issue that most worries market participants is the prospect of a prolonged period in which the government is unable to function, with obvious detrimental consequences on the economic policy front.

Politics aside, however, analysts have noted in recent days that the economic fundamentals, at least for the next few months, have not changed. These are the likelihood of low inflation, falling nominal interest rates and the continuing stream of positive company reports.

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DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page Two)

Germans. By 1943 about 200,000 Russian prisoners of war had already served in the German auxiliary units, he said.

"The Germans took every volunteer, but some of these troops crossed the lines to rejoin their compatriots or even joined the partisans," he said. It was in connection with this questioning that he made the statement about the number of Russians who collaborated with the Germans.

When prosecutor Yona Blatman objected that some of this information was irrelevant, Levin overruled him.

Meizel also said that a small number of Russian prisoners remained in the Crimea long after the fall of the area. Such statements may be used later to show that Demjanjuk could not have been in Travniki or Treblinka in the summer or autumn of 1942.

The professor also said that prisoners were used to repair the railway

lines the Russians had destroyed in their hasty retreat. This fits in with the accused's claim that after his capture he was engaged in such work.

O'Connor asked the witness whether Stalin had ever issued orders to kill Vlassov, after the Russian general's betrayal of the motherland became known.

Meizel said that special units were sent out for this purpose and that partisans and agents were employed in this task - but without success. When O'Connor asked whether the Russians ever planned a similar attempt on the life of Hitler, Blatman objected.

But Levin let the question stand. "It may seem irrelevant," he said mildly, "but we give the defence counsel credit for having a purpose to this line of questioning."

The answer to the question was "No."

AMNESTY

(Continued from Page One)

Prisoners include intellectuals and professionals, students, housewives and factory and manual workers. Relatives of political activists are also held, either as hostages or to apply pressure on individuals already in detention.

Political trials are carried out by young, inexperienced *mullahs* with no legal training. They often last only a few minutes. Many prisoners are subjected to torture and many are not even informed of the charges against them before they come to trial.

More than 6,400 people were sentenced to physical punishment in Teheran alone in the 12 months up to March 1987. In 1984, Iranian officials announced the development of a new machine: an electric guillotine to amputate the fingers or hands of convicted thieves "in less than a tenth of a second."

Amnesty has called on the Iranian government to immediately rectify the situation. But the report is expected to have a negligible effect on the Iranian government and people.

THE BIRDS OF ISRAEL
Uzi Paz
Photographs by Yossi Eshbol

The ultimate book for lovers of Israeli avifauna - THE BIRDS OF ISRAEL provides detailed information on this country's astonishing variety of birds. It is the essential handbook for ornithologists, amateur bird watchers and nature lovers. Written and photographed by two of the premier experts in the field, this unique and up-to-date work on the birds of the region is a long overdue addition to the scanty information existing in print form. Includes superb drawings and colour photography. Published by Steimatzky, hardcover, 263 pages.

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The customs duties payable are 2% of the accepted bid and 15% VAT. Vat is deductible for registered dealers.

The scrap material is located at UNDOF Logistics Base, CANLOG, Camp Ziouani, Golan Heights (in the vicinity of Kibbutz Ein Ziwan) and can be inspected on Monday and Tuesday, May 18 and 19, 1987, between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Bid forms, together with customs instructions will be handed out, on arrival at Camp Ziouani.

inv 948-25-224

Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)

Bank	Deposit Size	Term	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (May 13)	500-999	15.25	15.75	16.00	16.25
	1,000-999	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.50
	10,000-49,999	17.25	17.50	17.75	18.00
	50,000+	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25
Hapoalim (April 28)	Up to 999	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.75
	1,000-999	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25
	10,000-49,999	17.00	17.25	17.50	17.75
	50,000+	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25
Discount (Apr. 30)	40-999	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.75
	1,000-999	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25
	10,000-49,999	17.00	17.25	17.50	17.75
	50,000-99,999	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25
Mitsubishi	40-1,000	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.75
	1,001-2,500	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25
	2,501-5,000	17.00	17.25	17.50	17.75
	5,001-10,000	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25
	10,001-50,000	18.00	18.25	18.50	18.75
First Intl (May 6)	50-999	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.75
	1,000-4,999	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25
	5,000-9,999	17.00	17.25	17.50	17.75
	10,000-49,999	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25
	50,000+	18.00	18.25	18.50	18.75

Patiah (foreign currency deposit rates, May 13)

Currency (min. deposit)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	6.575	6.825	7.0
Pound sterling (£100,000)	7.125	7.0	7.0
Deutsche mark (DM 200,000)	2.875	2.75	2.675
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	2.75	2.675	2.6
Yen (\$ million yen)	2.125	2.125	2.125

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (May 13)

CURRENCIES AND TRANSFERS	BUY	SELL	BANKNOTES	BUY	SELL	Rep.
Currency basket	1.8880	1.8880				1.6786
U.S. dollar	1.8881	1.8881				1.6786
Deutsche mark	0.8803	0.8812				0.8851
Pound sterling	2.6340	2.6870				2.6905
French franc	0.2634	0.2667				0.2652
Japanese yen (100)	1.1270	1.1412				1.1341
Dutch florin	0.7813	0.7911				0.7858
Swiss franc	1.0712	1.0847				1.0785
Swedish krona	0.2520	0.2552				0.2535
Norwegian krone	0.2388	0.2397				0.2383
Denmark krone	0.2338	0.2368				0.2335
Finnish mark	0.3819	0.3864				0.3842
Canadian dollar	1.1809	1.1857				1.1833
Australian dollar	1.1308	1.1447				1.1336
S. African rand	0.7845	0.7944				0.7887
Belgian franc (10)	0.4218	0.4272				0.4288
Austrian schilling	1.2501	1.2657				1.2587
Italian lira (100)	1.2345	1.2465				1.2380
Jordanian dinar	1.18	1.19				1.1823
Egyptian pound	1.8774	1.8803				1.88129
ECU	2.3512	2.3807				2.3687
Spanish peseta (100)	1.2560	1.2718				1.2638

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (May 13)

Precious Metals

Gold	London	am. fix.	458.50	Sterling	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
	Paris	am. fix.	458.50	Dollar	8 1/4%	7 3/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
	Zurich	am. fix.	458.50	S. franc	3 1/4%	3 1/4%	3 1/4%	3 1/4%
	London	Spot	889.50	Yen	3 1/4%	3 1/4%	3 1/4%	3 1/4%
	London	Spot	814.50					

SOURCE: MARINE MIDLAND BANK

Foreign Currency Crossrates (London 15:30 - GMT)

Forward rates	Spot	3 months	6 months	12 months
Pound sterling	1.6687/5	68/3	102/7	128/11
Deutsche mark	1.7940/1	131/15	330/25	684/74
Swiss franc	1.4740/0	131/15	267/23	555/50
Dutch florin	2.0212/2	105/10	225/15	526/50
French franc	5.9650/0	150/18	245/25	354/50
Japanese yen	140.05/5	152/20	254/40	540/20
Italian lire	1298.0/0	75/0	140/10	250/20
Belgian franc	137.19/1	33/2	51/2	80/2
Austrian schilling	1.355/0	29/22	51/2	80/2
ECU	1.1574/0	10/15	30/40	50/80
S. African rand	0.4887/7	12/5	22/12	38/43
Australian dollar	1.2505/5	10/5	20/5	41/54
Swedish krona	6.2575/25	380/10	700/70	1275/1275
Norwegian krone	6.5750/0	1240/120	2380/240	4475/4575
Denmark krone	6.7450/0	430/40	800/80	1450/1500

Share indices

Commercial 80 stocks	1798.6 +16.8	Financial Times 100 stocks	2166.1 +24.8
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NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (May 13)

U.S. Money Rates

Prime rate	8.00%	Fed funds (late)	6 1/4%
Broker			

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

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No fuel left

THE NATIONAL unity government has come to the end of its road. There is no turning back without either of the two major parties, or both of them, hopelessly compromising their utterly conflicting positions on the crucial issue of peace with the Arabs.

In the government's basic policy guidelines, hammered out in September 1984, those fundamentally irreconcilable positions were successfully, if inelegantly, papered over. But it was plain enough even then that once the IDF was effectively out of Lebanon, and the economy out of the rut of hyperinflation, the paper concord would be ripped apart if a genuine chance emerged for peace talks.

That is what has now happened, with the Likud finally slamming the door on the idea of an international conference as an umbrella for direct negotiations with at least the Hashemite Kingdom and coopted Palestinians.

So long as he was only the foreign minister, awaiting his rotation back into the premier's seat, Yitzhak Shamir was willing to take in his stride Shimon Peres's pursuit of the idea of such a conference. It was a monstrous idea, in Likud terms, for if turned into reality it could not fail to ensure the redivision of Eretz Yisrael, even though in the context of peace. But there was cause to believe that it would remain just a chimera during the lifetime of the national unity government.

In any case, making an issue of the conference was not worth jeopardizing the rotation. And Mr. Peres, for his part, obliged his Likud colleague by not making the rotation conditional on a formal mandate by the inner cabinet for further pursuit of the idea.

It now turns out that, if Israel agreed to it, a non-dictatorial conference on Arab-Israel peace, formally chaired by the five big powers, could be held. It could prove a very long-drawn out affair, or for that matter end in abject failure. But with Jordan agreeing to take part, and the U.S. approving the idea, there was also a glimmer of hope that it might succeed.

Mr. Shamir, and the Likud, saw a portent of national disaster. For in the Likud's book, the only legitimate avenue to peace with Jordan runs through direct talks based on the Camp David formula and most assuredly leading nowhere but to deadlock.

Obloquy barely fit for the leader of an extreme opposition party was heaped by Likud politicians, from the premier down, on Mr. Peres because he dared come with positive proof that a window of opportunity for peace was ready to be opened.

At that point the ordinarily very patient Mr. Peres, last week appeared to be resolved to draw the line. He publicly undertook to take the conference plan to the inner cabinet, and if the vote on it were the expected draw - five Alignment to five Likud ministers - to call on Mr. Shamir to join him in calling for elections. The gauntlet was to be thrown down to the premier by the foreign minister.

Yesterday's Inner Cabinet meeting was the opportunity for that; but Mr. Peres backed down, deliberately missing it.

For good reason, no doubt, Mr. Peres wished to avoid a vote. That would have led to a draw and, therefore, by Inner Cabinet rules, rejection. For although the meeting, without a vote, did not - as Mr. Shamir claimed - formally mean a denial to Mr. Peres of a mandate to continue his conference-making diplomacy, it could only be interpreted as an indication that he simply did not have any such mandate, and that his usefulness as a peace-minded foreign minister had been destroyed. And could not be restored as long as Mr. Shamir remained Israel's premier.

The inner cabinet session having been wound up, the Labour Party yesterday called on Mr. Shamir to resign. The premier replied with a piously scornful appeal to the Labourites to stay on in the national unity government, and continue working together with the Likud to further common goals. Mr. Shamir will plainly do his utmost to prevent new elections now, and his minions are busy spreading the rumour that Mr. Peres's main purpose in advancing the conference idea was to try to pull the government down.

Such foolishness does not deserve a rebuttal, but the government, whose claim to represent national unity has now been blown to smithereens, should indeed be pulled down, through new Knesset elections.

McFARLANE

(Continued from Page One)
volved, asked McFarlane whether he knew that Kimche had earlier served in the Mossad. McFarlane replied that he was aware of Kimche's background.

In response to other questions, McFarlane said that the U.S. intelligence community had very little good information about what was going on in Iran, and that helped to explain why Washington turned to Israel for intelligence advice.

He said that Ledeen had urged the U.S. to work with Israel after hearing from an unnamed but highly respected European intelligence official that Israel had the best knowledge about events in Iran. That report by Ledeen, McFarlane said, was instrumental in convincing the U.S. to work with Israel.

After his meeting with Kimche in early July, McFarlane went on to say, Secretary of State George Shultz authorized him to continue the dialogue with Israel but to avoid using Ledeen.

Ledeen, in a telephone interview yesterday, denied that he received payment from Schwimmer - as re-

portedly alleged by ousted National Security Council staffer Oliver North.

In the Tower Commission report, North is quoted as having said that Amiram Nir, then counter-terrorism adviser to the prime minister, had told him in January 1986 that he was brought into the operation because of suspicions in Israel that Ledeen, Schwimmer, Nimrodi and perhaps even Kimche were personally profiting from the Iran arms deals.

Ledeen said that he had informed several U.S. investigatory panels under oath that he did not receive any funds from Israel - that the only payments he received were from the U.S. government, "the standard \$200 per day fee."

Other sources said that Nir had denied making any such statements to North and that this denial was contained in the recently submitted Israeli "chronology" made available to the House-Senate panel.

McClure said that Schwimmer and Nimrodi had as early as January 1985 started discussions with Iranian arms dealer Manucher Ghorbanifar about beginning a U.S.-Iranian strategic dialogue.

DANIELLA WEISS of Gush Emunim has done - paradoxically - a signal service to her country. She took action at a moment of political deadlock, when on the one hand King Hussein has offered for the first time to negotiate a territorial compromise, and on the other hand, Israel's right-wingers have reiterated their determination not to give up an inch of the lands in dispute.

At this critical juncture, Weiss's hysterical canonade of empty bottles against Arab shopfronts in Kalkilya reveals with devastating clarity the hopelessness of Israel's position as an occupier facing a hostile environment.

The settlers want Ariel and Alfei Menashe to be as secure as Afula. Israel's new OC Central Command Amiram Mitzna explained for the umpteenth time last week what the military authorities keep saying: the armed forces cannot guarantee that no petrol bomb will ever be thrown by an Arab 12 year old at a passing Jewish car.

In demanding total security, the settlers are reaching for the sky. The Arabs outnumber them more than twentyfold. It is impossible to place a sentry in front of every house.

The Jewish villagers want to take the law into their own hands. And what happens when they do? They go berserk in towns whose only connection with the offence is that the offender may live there.

Weiss

Do they really believe that bouts of nightly hooliganism will terrify the inhabitants of Kalkilya into forcing every single resident to behave like little Lord Fauntleroy? The reverse proves to be the case. The bullying tactics of Gush Emunim have turned all the dwellers of the occupied territories - and not a few of those inside Israel - into bitter opponents of the Israeli presence.

Gush Emunim insists that foreign rule can be imposed by force on a recalcitrant community. History is littered with the failure of such endeavours, including that of the Nazis in Europe.

A populous territory which is conquered can only be completely subjugated if it is filled to the brim with new inhabitants, and even then, there must be assimilation, both cultural and biological, between conqueror and conquered. Otherwise the tension is perpetual.

The results of trying to rule another people can be seen all over the contemporary world. In African countries where white settlement was sparse, the blacks spewed them out, e.g., in Britain's one-time colonies. Where the foreign element did take residence in large numbers

MANY PEOPLE have written about the drop-out phenomenon. Many, including some prominent Soviet Jewry activists, vehemently advocate "freedom of movement" for Soviet Jews. One can only admire their noble humanitarian approach to the problem. I personally envy their uncompromising position, and am ashamed of my pragmatism. Still, I feel the situation must be brought into sharp focus, whether we like the result or not.

The exit visas are granted by the Soviets, and Soviet Jews are hostages of the Soviet state. The U.S. and Israel both have a lot of experience with hostages. They know that it is meaningless to preach to captors about "freedom of movement" for their victims.

Hostages may be rescued either by force, as in Entebbe, or by meeting at least some of the captors' demands. The former way is much, much more desirable than the latter.

Certainly, those who believe in imposing Israeli or American will on the Soviet Union must stop at nothing short of demanding free emigration and freedom of choice for all Soviet citizens, Jews and

Ukrainians, Russians and Germans. They should also demand, in the name of the same noble humanitarianism, freedom of choice for the political systems of Eastern Europe, the Baltic republics and Russia proper, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan; the end to the Soviet support of terrorists all over the world, etc.

Unfortunately, I don't believe we have this option in dealing with the USSR. Of course, any pressure on the Soviets is very welcomed, but one must recognize its limitations and aim at a reasonable compromise, keeping in mind our main goal of freeing the hostages Soviet Jews. Unfortunately, one must be realistic in what is negotiable. The Soviets have never allowed free emigration, and probably never will.

Not even in pre-revolutionary Russia was emigration or travel unrestricted, and not by chance did the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin dream - in vain - about travel and possibly escape abroad. The

Refuseniks - refugees or hostages?

Mark Azbel

Soviets pointedly do not - and never did - accept Jewish affidavits from, say, the U.S. or Canada. And Soviet leader, Gorbachev included, allowing Jews the right to go to the U.S. would be committing political suicide and would be replaced by his own subordinate.

Thus, there is only one, imperfect as it may be, alternative. Either virtually no Soviet Jewish emigration at all, but dozens of lucky Jews a year having the freedom to choose their destination; or tens of thousands of Jews yearly going to Israel, where they would be as free (and as restricted) to move elsewhere as anybody in the Free World. I am afraid there is no third option.

I DOUBT American Jews understand or appreciate this specifically Soviet-style situation. Besides, the righteous position is always preferable as long as someone else pays the

price. I hardly believe the refugee status for Soviet Jews will be lifted in the U.S. (Incidentally, I would rather grant it to Soviet non-Jewish and non-German emigrants, who do not have a country of their own outside the USSR and thus have nowhere to go. In my opinion, that would be more humanitarian than obviously cheating the Soviets, the Israelis and the Americans.)

Hence, only direct flights from the USSR to Israel can solve the drop-out problems. It may be practically very difficult to arrange them, but it is not impossible. The Soviets are reluctant to anger the Arabs, but are as interested in direct flights as the Israelis. That way, they can appease the U.S. without antagonizing their own people.

Will Soviet Jews prefer Israel to the USSR? Yes, they will. They were ardent Zionists until seduced by the unique golden opportunity to become American citizens first and to consider the ever available Israeli option later. They will first be saddened by the loss of the golden

The only way we can eliminate petrol bombs is by making peace with Jordan. The territories must be re-divided along broadly demographic lines. Daniella Weiss has put the ball where it belongs - in the court of the peace-makers.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

opportunity. But they once again will rediscover their Jewish heritage and identity, sweetened by a difficult but not impossible chance of moving to America from Israel.

Some will indeed leave Israel. The majority will stay, contributing to the image of the hard-working, professional, outspoken Soviet Jew. (Incidentally, the total number of drop-outs should not be exaggerated. As Robert Rosenberg pointed out in *The Jerusalem Post* of February 25, 1987: "By the end of 1985, roughly 265,000 Soviet Jews had obtained visas. Some 180,000 of them came to Israel." The majority of the latter came when they knew no other option - including during the time of the Yom Kippur War.)

I prefer this direct flights of convenience (of Soviet Jews to Israel) to Soviet-style Jewish quasi-assimilation at best and annihilation at worst. After all, many Jewish immigrants to Israel and America were forced to emigrate from Eastern and German Europe by pogroms and Hitler. Let's not forget it!

The writer, a former aliyah activist in the USSR, is a professor of physics at Tel Aviv University.

READERS' LETTERS

WHY AMERICANS DON'T CHOOSE ALIYA

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Israeli leaders implore American Jews to come on aliya. Why do so few of us answer their seductive call? As one who tried aliya and returned to America, perhaps I can offer some answer to that question.

When I was in Israel, I met Israelis who were convinced that Jews left America only to escape anti-Semitism. Many openly preferred that American Jews stay at home and send money - or our youth (to fight in the IDF). The ambition of some Israeli youths was to "marry rich American girls," the counterpart of their parents' wish to go to America to make a bundle. Then there was the definition of a Zionist as a Jew who collects money from a second Jew to send a third Jew to Israel.

As repugnant as these beliefs were, they had far less impact on olim than the behaviour of Israelis. Americans quietly queue up to enter a bus or a theatre; Israelis shove to get to the front of the line and scream if the way is blocked. Patience, Israelis would urge us, whilst exhibiting precious little of it themselves.

That brings us to Israeli bureaucrats. In the early days, it seems, there was a dearth of jobs. So the founders, in their wisdom, gave party members government jobs and rubber stamps with the authority to approve or reject all manner of activity. Thus was born *protektzia* preference for insiders and those who grease their way.

We Americans love Israel, but the fact is that we love the United States also. We have, for the most part, overcome anti-Semitism and live comfortably and in freedom and safety here. We are not treated as strangers, and we do not feel like exiles. Our major concerns are maintaining our own culture(s) and our fears of intermarriage and assimilation of our children.

The plurality of American Jews are not affiliated with any religious trend. The Reform and Conservative movements dominate most communities here; the Orthodox and Hassidic movements are articulate but have little influence on the rest of us. We observe our Sabbath on Saturday as the gentiles observe

theirs on Sunday; with rest, recreation and other activities.

Like other Americans, most of us respect and support Israel as a refuge for oppressed Jews. We do not ask you, our Israeli brethren, to change your religious, political, or social climate to suit us. If you want to be dominated by the rabbinate and political cliques, that is your choice. But don't delude yourselves, Americans prefer the freedom of a pluralistic society. The only way to increase aliya is to make Israel more attractive than the alternatives.

SOL MOLDOFF
Bromall, Pennsylvania

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - When the modern State of Israel came into being in 1948, most of the Arab leaders vowed to destroy

it, referring to it as a cancer in their midst. After the Six Day War in 1967, however, Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip as well as the entire Sinai Peninsula came into Israel's possession. The intent of most Arab leaders has not wavered in all these years and their prime desire is to drive Israel back to the pre-1967 borders, thus so weakening it that it would be far easier to destroy Israel once and for all.

Why do we not face the truth and realize that we must hold on to every inch of land we now control? We are now at our strongest and should understand that our enemies will not fight us as long as they fear us. The moment we start making concessions and show signs of weakness, our enemies will be encouraged to embark on their well-publicized ambition to destroy us.

MEENDEL STEWART
Netanya.

THE POLLARDS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - This letter is in response to letter-writer Milton J. Kramer (April 13) who wishes to hear from Jewish American leaders about "the punishment meted out to J. J. Pollard."

At 88, I will call myself an "instant American leader". Speaking as an average citizen, I will say loudly and clearly that the educated idiot got his just deserts. Waste no tears. For his duped wife I have much sympathy. His beleaguered father Prof. Morris Pollard of Notre Dame University, certainly has my empathy.

However, speaking as a psychiatrist (my vocation of the last 40 plus years), I must call Jonathan J. Pollard a "disordered personality" who suffered from delusions of grandeur and omnipotence. These delusions have their roots in early life and they undoubtedly propelled him into his tragic fate.

Serious and miserable as the situation is, it's not fatal for the two friends, Israel and the U.S.

EDWARD R. ROBBINS

Los Angeles.

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